FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCINTEIA MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CEMA, NOTES PAST ERRORS

AU251349 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

["Three Decades Since the Setting Up of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jan, AGERPRES--Marking 30 years since the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was set up, SCINTEIA of January 25 points to the great importance Romania attaches to the role of this body in the collaboration among its member-countries. The newspaper highlights Romania's intense participation in the activity of this organization, its steady preoccupation for it to be carried out according to the aims for which it was set up, to the principles and norms covenanted.

The economic collaboration among the CMEA member-countries, SCINTEIA writes, is grounded on a system of essential principles defined in the statute of the organization and in the documents subsequently adopted--the principles of fully equal rights, observance of state sovereignty, of national independence and interests, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance. Securing (?the) close blending of the interests of each socialist country with the others, the strict observance of these principles provides conditions for the steady development, deepening and improvement of the collaboration among all the member-states, for a speeded-up advance of each national economy, in keeping with the respective peoples' interests and aspirations after progress as well as with the general cause of socialism.

To undertake actions helping the member-states bring closer and equalize their development levels, because, as is known, they had various development stages when [they] started building the new system, is a highly valuable and greatly significant objective of the CMEA. It is understandable that the progress towards evening the economic development levels will provide new possibilities of amplifying collaboration, of raising it to ever higher levels.

Likewise, the progress made for bringing closer and equalizing the development levels is of a particularly worldwide significance, would conspicuously demonstrate the superiority of socialism, the capacity of the new system of securing the general progress and prosperity of all nations.

According to the fundamental norms of the CMEA, the cooperation activity starts from the strict observance of the principle of national independence of each member-country, from the guidelines of economic development established by the communist party as a leading political force, by the government of each country, which are highly responsible to their own working class and people for the use of the national resources and for the planned management of the economy--a prerequisite of the sovereignty of the socialist state.

It is according to the principles of national independence that the collaboration within the CMEA deepens and improves by the free consent of the member-states and that the countries participate in those cooperation ventures of interest to them.

Along these three decades, the CMEA has undertaken positive actions towards stimulating the many-sided economic relations among the member-states, relations which have grown wider and more complex. But, it cannot be ignored that, in the complex process of organizing and improving the cooperation activity within the CMEA, points of view and orientations occurred running counter to the basic principles of the statute, as well as wrong stands affecting the principles of sovereign management of the national economy by the party and government of each country--stands contradictory to the CMEA statute and invalidated by life.

Experience has proved that, by comradely talks and consultations held in the spirit of mutual esteem, respect and receptivity, solutions can be given to the problems arising, cooperation forms and ways can be found which should secure a harmonious blending of the interests of all sides.

Within CMEA activity various means and ways of cooperation have been promoted--goods exchange, cooperation and specialization in production, building of enterprises and big industrial units by joint efforts, the activity of several international economic organizations and unions. "The complex programme" unanimously adopted by the 25th session held in Bucharest, in July 1971, envisaged new methods, forms and actions of cooperation, outlining broad opportunities for expanding and deepening the cooperation among member-countries in the present and in the future too. The 32nd CMEA session held in Bucharest last year adopted several special long-term programmes for making the cooperation more efficient and stable, aiming at achieving cooperation in a number of particularly important economic branches and domains. Undoubtedly, the implementation of these programmes would represent an effective support to the CMEA member-countries in solving important problems such as the full meeting of the requirements for fuel, energy and raw materials, food products, machines and equipment, new technologies. A particularly important role is played by the cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research, meant to contribute to a more rapid economic development of the member-countries, keeping pace with the gains of contemporary technical and scientific revolution.

Life has proved that in the development of the cooperation relations within the CMEA, greatly important is the coordination of plans, by mutual consultations, as a main method of organizing the economic and technical-scientific cooperation in keeping with the interests of every state (?and) of all member-states.

Along the three decades of activity, the CMEA has indeed acquired a rich experience. Starting from this experience, it is possible, and necessary, that the forms and methods of cooperation be permanently amplified on the bases of the principles and norms agreed upon. There also exists the need for further perfecting the activity within the CMEA and for making it more efficient in keeping with the increased possibilities created by the development of every member-country. Romania fully agreed with this aspect and made concrete proposals for developing, intensifying and perfecting the relations of cooperation among the member-countries.

Since its foundation, the CMEA was conceived as an international organization open to the cooperation with the other socialist countries and with other states and international economic organizations willing to cooperate. The results obtained in this respect, the resolve of the member-states to expand the cooperation with the other socialist states, with all the states of the world are in the interest of the economic development of these states, of deepening the economic international cooperation--a prerequisite of the contemporary world progress.

Starting from these imperatives, Romania steadily works for the permanent expansion of the economic cooperation with both the CMEA member-countries and with the socialist countries which are not members of the CMEA, briefly with all the socialist countries, considering it to be in the service of mutual interest, of the cause of their solidarity and unity, strengthening the forces of socialism and enhancing their prestige in the world. As a socialist and, at the same time a developing country, Romania also acts resolutely for expanding the cooperation with the countries which embarked on the road of independent development, with all the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, actively militating for the eradication of underdevelopment, for building the new international economic order.

At the same time, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania has relations of cooperation grounded on equal rights and mutual advantage, with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, and actively participates in the international division of labor and work exchange of values. The expansion and intensification of international cooperation makes imperative the abolishment of the discriminations and artificial barriers still existing in the economic relations.

The post-war evolution has proved that international cooperation has not only an economic importance but also a deep political one. It makes an essential contribution to promoting confidence among states and people, to stimulating the course toward detente, and security, peace and international cooperation in all domains.

WARSAW PACT 'FORCED' BY NATO TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

AU291230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Ivan Broz article: "The NATO Leadership's Ominous Concepts and Plans; the Obsession of Politicking Generals"]

[Excerpt] All NATO troops are persistently training today for a quick attack against the socialist countries. Whereas 2 years ago it took the crew a whole hour to prepare a returning F-4 phantom plane for another flight, today the norm has been cut to 1/2 hour. We could continue in this vein and always encounter the same picture: The strengthening of the military potential of the NATO armies and the improvement of their quality.

It is thus no wonder that IN THIS SITUATION THE WARSAW PACT STATES, TOO, ARE FORCED TO CARRY OUT INEVITABLE MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENSE ABILITY. It must be stressed that it is truly a matter of INEVITABLE measures and of DEFENSE ABILITY. NO SOVIET AIRPLANE, OR A PLANE OF ANY OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRY IS TRAINING FOR A NUCLEAR ATTACK AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER NATO STATES. AND DURING THE EXERCISES OF THE ARMIES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THE INVITED NATO OBSERVERS CAN CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT NOBODY IS "SEIZING THE RHINE IN 40 HOURS," A NORM AND INTENTION WESTERN PROPAGANDISTS LOVE TO ASCRIBE TO THE "WARSAW PACT'S STRATEGY." All this nonsense was aptly answered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his recent interview with TIME magazine in which he said that the Soviet Union is not striving to achieve some kind of military supremacy, but to achieve reliable security for its borders and the borders of its allies. After all, anybody wanting to study the Warsaw Pact strategy can do so by reading in detail the Moscow declaration issued by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of this defense organization of socialist countries. By doing this he will convince himself that it is a strategy of further progress in international detente and of the consolidation of peace and international security.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS DENG XIAOPING ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

AU292215 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] It is reported that Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], one of the Chinese revisionist leaders, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee and State Council vice premier, has arrived in Washington for an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Carter. The representatives of American imperialism, including the President, gave an ostentatious reception to the envoy of the Chinese social imperialists, while the American and Chinese press are sparing nothing about this visit. [Words indistinct] historic visit, Carter, the leader of American imperialism, said that Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States will show the whole world that the friendship which exists between the two countries is important for us and that it will be even more important in the future.

Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States and the (?fanfare) following it are linked with the counterrevolutionary designs and strategy of the American imperialists and Chinese social imperialists. In its ambitions to make China a superpower the Chinese leadership intends to benefit economically and militarily from American imperialism.

The news agencies point out that issues concerning cooperation between China and the United States in the economic and military fields will be the center of Deng Xiaoping's talks with Carter. For this reason, the Chinese emissary will visit several centers of the large economic and military monopolies, and he will conclude a number of agreements in this respect. Carter and other representatives of the American monopolies, generals and bankers rolled out the red carpet and accorded a special reception, including gun salvos, to their Chinese guest because they see in China's policy great support for their policy, working for the survival of capitalism and imperialism, for the consolidation of neocolonialism and the extinction of revolution and for their policy working to strangle socialism. The bosses of the American monopolistic capital are rubbing shoulders with the Chinese revisionist leaders because China's strategy constitutes an important contribution to the hegemonistic intentions of American imperialism. Deng Xiaoping went to Washington to draw up new plots with the American imperialists against the peoples of the world and against the revolution.

ATA CITES PRESS COMMENT ON STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

LD291126 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Reconfirmation of the Role of International Gendarme"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Jan, ATA--Commenting on Carter's State of the Union address the Albanian newspapers emphasize that it was a new testimony to the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the USA, a reconfirmation of the role of international gendarme of U.S. imperialism.

In the U.S. President's speech, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI, one can notice the attempt to cover up with new masks the internal antipeople policy and the aggressive and expansionist aims on the international plane of U.S. imperialism. The chieftain of the White House gave to understand that U.S. imperialism will continue even more savagely its interference in the Middle East, in Iran and everywhere in the world in order to strangle the revolution, the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence and to consolidate as much as possible its hegemonic positions. U.S. imperialism accompanies this interference with the further consolidation of the reactionary and antipeople regimes, its tools.

In its commentary the newspaper LUFTETARI writes that the so-called new basis Jimmy Carter is speaking about, is nothing but the continuation of the U.S. policy of aggression and war, interference and plunder, the creation of the new alliances and the strengthening of the old ones, of the continuation of the bargains and of the rivalry with Soviet social imperialism, of the strengthening of relations with Chinese social imperialism, etc. Carter's "new policy" or "the new basis" is an old policy and an old basis of U.S. imperialism as the biggest neocolonialist power of the time, as international chief gendarme. This policy and these imperialist aims are first of all based on aggression and military pressure and it is precisely for this that the budget and the preparations for war increase from year to year.

ATA CRITICIZES U.S., SOVIET 'AID', CREDITS

LD290825 Tirana ATA in English 0919 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["The Imperialist and Social-Imperialist Credits and Aid--Means for the Enslavement of the Peoples"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jan, ATA--A component part of the expansionist and predatory policy of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, are their attempts to secure favourable positions and spheres of influence in the world through enslaving "aid" and credits given to various countries.

These "aids" and credits do not at all intend to fulfil the national needs of the countries receiving them, but are in service of the neocolonialist interests and economic, political and strategic aims of the imperialist superpowers in these countries.

Time and again, the Carter administration has announced "programmes of aid" for various countries under its sphere of influence. Recently, the U.S. imperialists gave Peru a credit of two billion dollars. The U.S. imperialists also announced recently that they will grant to the fascist regimes of Argentina and Haiti a credit to the tune of 50 million dollars through the "Inter-American Bank of Development". The U.S. Congress approved the sale of armaments to Ecuador, Iran, Spain, etc. worth 350 million dollars.

An important place in the neocolonialist policy of the superpowers is held also by the investments of capital. Through these investments, they not only exploit the natural resources and the cheap labour power of the other countries, but also tighten more strongly behind their chariot those countries which accept the investments of U.S. capital. Recently, the U.S. trade department announced the plans of the U.S. monopolies to invest about 37 billion dollars in other countries during 1979, which is 16 percent larger than in 1978.

Soviet social-imperialism, too, tries by all manner of means to exploit the nature assets and labour power of the other countries where it has established its influence. The export en masse of capital in the satellite countries of the COMECON and the other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the relations and programmes of "collaboration", which the Soviet social-imperialists have concluded and are concluding with the reactionary regimes of these countries, are already well known. The so-called "aids" and investments of capital by the Soviet social-imperialists in other countries, regardless of their form, have in reality the same subduing and enslaving character as those of the U.S. imperialists and the other imperialist powers. The Kremlin bosses, in rivalry with U.S. imperialism, try through "aid" and the investment of capital to extend their influence, to capture markets and resources of raw materials and get hold of strategic positions. In the last decade alone, the social-imperialist Soviet Union exported a capital of 4.7 billion dollars to Africa.

ZERI I POPULLIT DISCUSSES PRC'S CONCEPT OF 'THREE WORLDS'

LD291000 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["The Anti-Marxist Concept of the 'Third World' Negates the Class Struggle"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jan, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the concept of the "Third World", which holds an important place in the theory of "Three Worlds" of the Chinese opportunists, negates the entire Marxist-Leninist theory on classes and the class struggle.

Reality shows, the article continues, that antagonistic classes with essentially irreconcilable positions and interests and in permanent class struggle with one (?another), that relations of oppression and exploitation, that capitalist socio-economic order exist in the so-called countries of the "Third World". Consequently, as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes in his important work "Imperialism and the Revolution", in these countries "there is no need to invent other worlds, the third or the fourth, as long as they actually appertain to one of the two worlds, the capitalist world". Further on, exposing the falsity of the Chinese opportunists that the "Third World" constitutes the "revolutionary motive force which carries the wheel of history forward", the article says: Lenin has said that the motive force which carries the society forward is represented by that class which is "...in the center of this or that epoch, defining its main content, the main direction of its development, the main characteristics of the historic conditions of a given epoch, etc".

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have substantiated that in our epoch this revolutionary force, which stands in the centre of our epoch, is the proletariat of all countries. However, the theoreticians of the "Third World" negate precisely the role of the world proletariat and of all the working and exploited people of all the countries and attribute this historic role to the so-called "Third World", which, having China in its epicentre and "led" by China, allegedly constitutes that force which will decide on the future of entire mankind. It is comprehensible that according to the plans of the Chinese revisionists, to attain this "future", the other countries of the "Third World" should do nothing else but play the role of the servile and become cannon fodder, because everything else is played and hatched up by the "brain and heart" of this certain world--China. This, besides other things, means racism, because only racist ideologists have pretended that the "selected race", the population that lives in one place, can decide the fate of an entire world.

With regard to the claims of the theoreticians of the "Third World" that this "world is the main revolutionary force of the time" because it wages a resolute anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence, the article says:

The fact that the peoples are waging a fierce struggle for freedom and independence in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a reality which the genuine Marxist-Leninists have always recognised, hailed and supported with all their force. But to declare that the whole so-called "Third World", whose authors perceive it as an entity, as a global unity of countries and states, is equally interested in and equally swept over by the fire of the struggles for freedom and independence, this is a distortion of the reality and an act of sabotage of the national liberation struggle.

The theoreticians of the "Third World" present all the classes and strata within each of the countries of this "world" as equally "revolutionary" and "anti-imperialist", without distinction and differentiation. But reality shows that the proletariat and peoples of many of these countries are threatened, exploited and oppressed not only by the foreign colonialist and neocolonialist enemies, but also by the internal enemies, the reactionary bourgeoisie and fascist cliques which have come to power. As such, the reactionary cliques and forces, because of the class positions they defend and represent, are the savagest enemies of the struggles for freedom and independence. To this end, the problem of the struggle for freedom and independence against the real neocolonizers and their tools is an immediate problem for the peoples of these countries. The revolutionary forces in these countries are the peoples--the proletariat and peasantry as well as those strata of the town and countryside, who aspire to gain freedom, independence and national progress and take part and support with all their forces all the liberation and democratic movements in their own and other countries. "...The unity of these national states," says Comrade Enver Hoxha, "can be guaranteed only through the struggle of the proletariat and of the labouring masses of each country, first of all, against capitalism and internal reaction. Only on this basis can the unity of these countries be achieved, only on this basis can the unique front against foreign imperialism as well as against the local kings, bourgeoisie, landowners and dictators, be realized".

But in opposition to this reality, the "theoreticians" of the "Third World" call on the proletariat and the peoples not to rise in the struggle against the reactionary regimes and cliques.

Considering the "Third World" as "the revolutionary force which carries the wheel of history forward", the Chinese revisionists confine the final struggle of the proletariat and peoples. They wipe the proletarian revolution off the stage. In fact the Chinese revisionists not only negate the proletarian revolution completely, but even in the framework of the national liberation struggles, they do not mention the proletariat and its role.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes: Through the theory of "three worlds", the Chinese revisionist leaders strive to justify their treacherous alliances with U.S. imperialism, to preserve the status quo, oppression and exploitation of the peoples, to hinder the outburst of the revolution and to put out every kind of struggle for freedom and independence, every spark of the revolutionary revolt. The Chinese leaders need this enslaving "tranquillity" which extends the life span of capitalism and perpetuates the exploitation of the proletariat and of the peoples, in order to realize their hegemonic plans.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON HOXHA'S BOOK

LD261400 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 26 Jan, ATA--The Albanian newspapers continue to publish articles on the importance of the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Imperialism and the Revolution." The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article:

The profound scientific analysis Comrade Enver Hoxha makes to the characteristics of contemporary imperialism in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," and the conclusions he draws from it, are a new contribution to view the most important socio-political questions that worry the peoples in the capitalist, bourgeois, and revisionist world as well as the revolutionary movement, from Marxist-Leninist positions.

The iron conclusion, which permeates as a red thread the whole analysis which Comrade Enver Hoxha has made of imperialism, is the confirmation of the unshakable validity that the whole Leninist theory about imperialism, its thesis that the victory of socialism and the peoples over imperialism is inevitable, that imperialism inevitably gives birth to revolution, while the revolution is a Leninist law for the liquidation of imperialism, still retains today. Comrade Enver Hoxha loyally defends the purity of the Leninist theory on imperialism.

It is common knowledge that the modern revisionists of all hues present the nature of imperialism in a completely distorted light looking on it from anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary positions. By rejecting with incontestable facts the theorizations of modern revisionists that in general imperialism has changed its nature, as well as the "arguments" of the Chinese revisionists that the nature of U.S. imperialism in particular has changed, Comrade Enver Hoxha proves that "...imperialism of present days still retains all those characteristics which Lenin has described, that the Leninist definition of our epoch as the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution, that the triumph of the revolution is inevitable, remains unshaken."

It is true that changes have taken place in the contemporary imperialism, in the imperialism of the second half of the 20th century. But, stresses the newspaper, all the changes that have occurred in the imperialist system are only changes in the form, while in its economic, political and social nature, in its economic laws and contradictions nothing fundamental has changed. Therefore, imperialism of our days remains, as it was in Lenin's time, a social order, a world system of oppression and exploitation, in which the monopoly bourgeoisie rules, an order which is pervaded thoroughly by antagonistic contradictions and the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which are becoming more acute; it remains a sanguinary, enslaving and warmongering order and murderer of the peoples.

Through numerous facts and data drawn from the reality of the imperialist and social-imperialist countries, Comrade Enver Hoxha proves that the monopolization in the field of production, circulation and banking as one of the fundamental features of imperialism, has been strengthened on an unprecedented scale. In all the imperialist and social imperialist countries, continues the newspaper, state monopoly capitalism has become the highest form of the economic and political domination of the monopolies. On this basis the total subjection of the bourgeois state by the monopolies has been achieved bringing about the direct use of the state by the financial oligarchy and the whole bourgeoisie to secure superprofits, to save the capitalist order from its overthrow, to suppress the revolution and to launch aggressive wars.

Just as it was born in the framework of capitalist relations of production and the operation of the economic laws of capital, so imperialism with its fundamental feature of the domination of monopoly continues to exist to this day. As such, it does not and cannot eliminate any of the contradictions which are characteristic of capitalism. The same thing must be said also about the incurable ills of capitalism which arise from its antagonistic contradictions.

After speaking about the large number of unemployed capital has flung out on the road and left without means of livelihood, the newspaper continues: The bourgeois and revisionist ideologists are clamouring loudly that the technical scientific revolution which is taking place in the imperialist and social-imperialist countries has created a new society, "the post-industrial consumer society", the society of "general well-being", etc., etc. But what does the reality show? It shows that the rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer, that the capitalists continue to increase their profits, to live in luxury, by exploiting the workers, the working people and all the people of the world.

After mentioning a number of facts about this, the article continues further on: Imperialism has further aggravated the wounds in other fields of life. The present-day capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist society has been gripped by an unprecedented moral crisis and degradation of ideas. In the bourgeois-revisionist countries scandals break out in the ranks of the exploiting classes almost every month. The domination by capital and the rise of profit in the pedestal of the almighty, are inseparable from corruption, murder, violence and banditry, from the widespread of [as received] the drugs, pornography, and prostitution and of many other ugly manifestations of the bourgeois-revisionist way of living. Such is the moral quagmire and ideological degradation in which the ruling classes of the bourgeois-revisionist countries have been plunged and where their ideology strives to draw even proletariat, especially the sons and daughters of the workers and of the other labouring masses.

In the book "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha proves that contemporary imperialism fully preserves the features discovered by Lenin, which characterize it as a world system. Regardless of the changes which have taken place in the forms of the export of capital, the economic division of the world by the international monopoly companies, the territorial division of the world and the struggle for its redivision, the colonial system of imperialism has been kept on foot, whereas oppression, exploitation and plunder of the peoples of the world by the imperialist and social-imperialist powers have assumed proportions which brook no comparison to the past.

Present-day neocolonialism, and its collectivisation through inter-state and multinational monopolies, have been extended not only over the underdeveloped countries but also over the developed countries. The neocolonialist oppression and exploitation of the peoples by imperialism and social-imperialism, together with the ruling classes of the country, ZERI I POPULLIT writes further, are today one of the main reasons of the struggle they are waging for national and social liberation, in order to win their genuine freedom and independence, to rise in revolution. A new testimony which proves the correctness of this Marxist-Leninist conclusion is also the outburst of the revolution in Iran, as well as the attainment of the historic victory of the people of this country, who expelled through struggle the monarchist arch-dictator, the Shah Pahlavi. Whether as a world system or as a social order, imperialism, present-day monopoly capitalism, as the final stage of capitalism, is going towards its decay and destruction.

The whole deep-going scientific analysis Comrade Enver Hoxha makes to contemporary imperialism, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion, proves the correctness of the thesis of the 7th Congress of the PLA that the liberation of the peoples and the revolution are on the agenda. This analysis brings out naked in the light of the sun the betrayal of the Khrushchevite, Yugoslav, Chinese, "Eurocommunist" revisionists and of the other anti-Marxist trends, who preach that the era of revolutions is a thing of the past. The proletariat, the broad working masses, the various peoples of the world realize politically and ideologically that capitalism, the oppressive and exploiting system of world imperialism, should be overthrown through violence, by force of arms. "Therefore," stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, "it is not necessary to theorize dividing the world into three or four parts, into the 'aligned', and 'nonaligned', but to consider and interpret correctly the great historic, objective process, according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The world has been divided into two parts, the world of capitalism and the new world of socialism, which are in a merciless struggle between them. In this struggle the new world will triumph, the socialist world, while the old capitalist society, the bourgeois and revisionist society, will be overthrown."

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS DENG XIAOPING'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

AU291514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] After his arrival in Washington last night, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], deputy chairman of the PRC State Council, was invited to an unofficial dinner by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security questions. This morning the Chinese visitor will officially be greeted by President Carter at the White House, after which the two will conduct the first of three scheduled talks.

VISIT BY GIEREK-LED POLISH DELEGATION EXPECTED

AU261911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, will pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the forthcoming days.

TALKS WITH AFGHAN TU DELEGATION BEGIN

AU291517 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan, BTA--Talks began here today between TU delegations of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions (BTU), and Mr Mohammad Akbar Shafak, chairman of the Central Bureau of Afghan Trade Unions.

Bulgaria is the first country visited by an official TU delegation from Afghanistan. The delegation is here at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions as from January 26th.

Mr Misho Mishev said: "The leadership of our trade unions highly appreciates this first meeting of ours. We are convinced that our bilateral cooperation will greatly contribute to building up the new society". Mr Mohammad Shafak stressed that the contact with the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Bulgarian reality complied with a recent desire of the Afghan progressive circles, a desire which had become feasible after the successful revolution in that country.

During its twelve-day visit the Afghan delegation will get acquainted in detail with the organization of TU work in Bulgaria. The guests will visit a number of cities, industrial and farm sites, will have meetings with active TU figures. A bilateral cooperation plan is provided to be approved.

Negotiations Held

AU292100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] Negotiations were held today between delegations of the Bulgarian and Afghan trade unions. The meeting between the two delegations was held in a cordial atmosphere. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, briefed the guests on the history and tasks of our largest workers mass organization.

[Mishev--begin recording] "In our talks we have discussed and we will continue to discuss mutual information and the mutual assistance between the two trade unions, and we think that in the joint family of socialist countries, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, conditions are being outlined for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for the work of the Afghan trade unions, that they will soon be transformed into a powerful, mass and social support for the progressive movement and for the party and people." [end recording]

In his statement the leader of the Afghan trade union delegation Muhammad Akbar Shafak said: "What we heard today, we will remember as an experience for our future work. We hope that we will have the happy opportunity to be included in the ranks of the first countries in the world, as well as to be united with the working people of the other socialist countries. Our peoples have common aspirations. We would like to once more express our admiration for the strong links existing between the trade unions, the working people and the communist party in your country. This will also be our road in our fatherland."

In the afternoon the Afghan visitors visited the metallurgical combine in Kremikovtsi and had a meeting with the collective and with the trade union leadership of the plant. Tomorrow the delegation will begin a tour of the country.

PDRY YOUTH UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 JAN

AU292058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee (Muhammad Said), secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and chairman of the Students Council of the PDRY, arrived in our country today. The visitor will be acquainted with the activities of the Komsomol Central Committee and of the National Students Council.

PDRY REPRESENTATIVE BRINGS MESSAGE FOR ZHIVKOV

LD292220 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan, BTA--Mr Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, received today Mr Fadl Muhsin, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Questions pertaining to the development of ties between the PR of Bulgaria and PDR of Yemen were discussed. Mr Fadl Muhsin handed over to Mr Peko Takov a message by Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the CC of the Socialist Party of Yemen, to Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SOFIA CONURBATION SYSTEM PREPARES FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

AU292110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] The Sofia Municipal People's Council Executive Committee held its regular session today. At the session a 10-member municipal election committee was registered and entrusted with the leadership and implementation of the elections for people's councils, mayors and people's councillors in the mayors' offices of the Sofia conurbation system. Decisions were adopted for the creation of 250 election districts for the election to the Sofia Municipal People's Council for the period 1979-81 and for the registration of district election committees for the people's councils.

DENG TO STRIVE FOR U.S. AID DURING VISIT

AU291321 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 27 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Dr Husan Harustiak commentary: "Deng's Wooing of the White House: Raven to Raven..."]

[Text] An old proverb says that a raven does not pick out another raven's eye. This saying is as if made to order for the dirty game that Washington and Beijing's [Peking's] Maoists are using to start off the great roulette of imperialist-Maoist rapprochement following the establishment of official diplomatic relations between Beijing and Washington. The rules of this game are well known: Sworn anti-Sovietism; introduction of the bogeyman of an alleged "Soviet threat;" escalation of hostile, instigating propaganda and calls for an overt, armed assault on Socialist Vietnam. True, the hegemonist, hostile actions of the Maoists as well as of the White House are aimed not only against socialism and the entire global socialist system, led by the USSR, but also against the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia, as well as in the Middle East or in Latin America--and not only there.

It is symptomatic that with Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit--Deng will arrive with a 70-strong retinue in the United States on Sunday--the conspiracy now receives a new impetus. During his 1-week stay he will have 3 days of talks with President J. Carter and other leading officials in Washington. Afterwards he will make a 6-day [as published] trip to some American cities. To the most important objectives of Deng's journey to the United States, which is to be an ostentatious, demonstrative culmination of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, will belong efforts to dispel the reservations that have emerged in American political circles toward some aspects of the Sino-U.S. rapprochement.

The Chinese Maoist leader--number two in the hierarchy--will try, above all during his meetings with members of the U.S. Congress, to explain that with the establishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing "the United States did not throw" Taiwan "overboard," simply because, as Deng himself had already stated earlier, the Beijing leadership will not use force when it comes to uniting the island with the mainland. Moreover, the Beijing leadership allegedly manifested "a great deal of good will" when it acceded to further deliveries of American "defensive weapons" to Taiwan. Even the American armament manufacturers will suffer no losses because American-Taiwanese trade will be able to continue to develop freely in conditions of full economic and political autonomy that will be granted to Taiwan after unification with the PRC. The most ambitious man at the moment in Beijing, who transformed the normalization of American-Chinese relations into reality forcibly and in a short time, is also the author of a "long-range" program for China's "modernization." Thus, there is no doubt that Deng will strive for most extensive American aid particularly in this respect, as well as in other "strategically" important spheres.

DENG'S U.S. VISIT CAN JEOPARDIZE SALT PACT

LD301048 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], deputy premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in the United States on 28 January for an 8-day visit. It is the first visit to the largest country of the capitalist world by such an important Chinese official.

This fact itself provokes attention as much as the fact that Washington gives Deng the largest credit for the changes in Sino-U.S. relations which, as is known, have resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

One could welcome these steps toward the development of Sino-U.S. relations if they served the peaceful development of bilateral relations and the strengthening of peace in the world. But this can hardly be said in regard to the current development of Sino-U.S. relations. It is symptomatic of these relations that the first person to have received Deng Xiaoping after his arrival in Washington was Zbigniew Brzezinski, an adviser to the U.S. President, who makes no secret of his view that it is necessary to make use of Deng's visit to strengthen U.S. positions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union as well as in the world, and in particular in Asia. Equally, one can have no doubts that Deng will try to use his visit to the United States to play as much as possible his American card and to win support for his anti-Soviet policy.

President Carter has thus found himself in a delicate situation. Probably, the game with the China card also suits him, but nonetheless he cannot afford to ignore relations with the Soviet Union, which were developing so fruitfully during the term of office of his predecessors and now, when the time is ripening, to conclude the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Although Carter stated before Deng's arrival in Washington that the United States will not supply any arms to China, he said in the same breath that it will not prevent its allies from doing so. By this the United States gave practically a green light to other NATO countries to arm China. When we consider the fact that the United States shares in the production of arms by supplying components to many NATO countries, where is the guarantee that Washington will not help to arm China in this way. And this, in view of her present hostile anti-Soviet and anti-peace policy, is especially dangerous.

REACTIONS TO CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS REVIEWED

AU291553 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "What Was the President's Address on the State of the Union Like? 'Boring and Worth Forgetting'"]

[Text] THE MOMENT JAMES CARTER CLOSED THE COVERS CONTAINING THE TRADITIONAL MESSAGE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION AND LEFT THE U.S. CONGRESS, DISENCHANTMENT AND DISAPPOINTMENT SET IN THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW WHO APPRECIATED THE PRESIDENT'S RHETORICAL PERFORMANCE. MOST JOURNALISTS, POLITICIANS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS ASSUMED A CRITICAL AND SOMETIMES A PUNGENT AND VENOMOUS [JEDOVATY] ATTITUDE. CARTER NAMELY SPOKE ABOUT EVERYTHING EXCEPT WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF HIS SPEECH--THE REAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

As is the custom after the President's addresses, an exchange of views followed in the congressional halls. Senators and members of the House of Representatives addressed a number of unflattering judgements and remarks to Carter. Senator Hart, member of the Democratic Party, declared that "Carter did not use the opportunity to explain to the public that the times have really changed." On the other hand, the Republican Senator Dole said that he could not remember a thing from the speech. Senator Cranston, also a member of the Democratic Party, stated that "the speech was not inspiring."

These are some of the responses that are telling evidence of the displeasure James Carter has evoked in the U.S. Congress. The colorful expressions such as "an exercise in rhetoric," "good bedtime reading" and the like that leaked from the congressional halls only illustrate the poor impression given by the President's speech.

James Carter obviously underestimated one fact. Serious concern over the development of American bourgeois society is spreading in the U.S. ruling class, which is represented by the congressmen. IT WAS EXPECTED IN THE CONGRESS, AND NOT ONLY THERE, THAT AFTER 2 YEARS OF HIS PRESIDENCY CARTER WOULD FINALLY ASSUME A SERIOUS POSITION ON THE UNPLEASANT ECONOMIC SITUATION. Most congressmen reproach the President for being overly general and vague in his speech about the problem of inflation, the energy situation and tax issues, for the obvious attempt to devote the speech to philosophical reflections and bourgeois democratic utopian visions about the future of the world instead of the problems that are shaking the United States.

Thomas O'Neill, the veteran congressman, warrior of the Democratic Party and one of the leaders of Congress, who has already heard a number of presidential messages on the State of the Union, sighed over Carter's address: "They are all the same." This is true. CARTER'S PREDECESSORS, HOWEVER, WERE LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO AFFORD AN EMPTY "EXERCISE IN RHETORIC." HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES IS IN AN EXTRAORDINARILY BAD SITUATION NOW. The ruling class of the country, the complex of monopolies and large capital, believe that the United States needs a strong, energetic and effective political leader, in view of the domestic political difficulties and the United States' gradual loss of its dominant position on the international scene. The doubts as to whether Jimmy Carter was a good selection are growing.

The President offered the congressmen a slogan--the new foundation. However, the CONGRESS WAS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC about Carter's reflections concerning the world in the 21st century and the "new foundations" on which he would like to transform the United States and the whole of mankind. The President's words about justice, unity, equality, freedom and love, which were delivered with the ardor of a preacher, met only with polite applause and raised anew puzzlement as to the personality of Jimmy Carter. American bourgeois politicians ranging from liberals to conservatives want their president to deal with the present and not with dreams.

From the meager foreign political part of the speech, only one passage is worth noting. Carter defended more resolutely than in the past the need for concluding a second agreement on the limitation of strategic arms between the USSR and the United States. IT IS GRATIFYING THAT AFTER 2 YEARS THE PRESIDENT ARRIVED AT A MORE POSITIVE VIEW ON ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS. A certain change in the views of the White House is confirmed, after all, by the fact that the Soviet-U.S. talks have at last reached the final stage. Nevertheless, the President could not refrain from attempting to get rid of the responsibility for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations. He expressed himself to the effect that now everything depends only on the "good will" of the Soviet Union although it is precisely the government of the United States that still has to take that step as speedily as possible in order to sign the Soviet agreement concerning the limitation of strategic arms.

Ordinary Americans, if they read the speech of their President at all, will probably endorse the sad statement of Senator Paul Tsongas: "It is a speech of our times--boring and worth forgetting."

RUDE PRAVO CITES IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY DECLARATION

AU300950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "The Army Was Shooting in Tehran"]

[Excerpt] On Thursday [25 January] the Central Committee of the illegal Iranian Tudeh Party issued a declaration in Paris in which it called for the unification of all components of the anti-monarchist opposition. Tudeh is stressing that it is necessary to form a united opposition front in Iran in which all democratic forces could be freely active.

FURTHER REPORT ON BILAK-GRLICKOV TALKS

AU261556 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed (Z): "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] On Monday in Prague, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks with Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, who is paying a friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The talks were attended by Michal Stefanak, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Policy department, and by Boro Milosevic, deputy chief of the LCY Central Committee's International Department. Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The representatives of the two sides exchanged views on the development of socialist society in the CSSR and the SFRY, on some topical questions pertaining to the international situation and to the international communist and workers movement. They also assessed the possibilities for further intensifying relations between the CPCZ and LCY. The talks were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

STROUGAL, HULA VISIT SOKOLOV MINING AREA

LD291232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The miners of the Sokolov mining area were today visited by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He was accompanied by Vaclav Hula, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power.

The high-ranking party and government representatives familiarized themselves with the fulfillment of tasks and difficulties this coal field has to overcome. Miners and crews operating gigantic machines briefed Comrade Strougal about the fulfillment of their daily planned mining targets, which during the past week reached the figure of 99 percent. They also told of the assistance being given by industrial enterprises from the whole republic in making up the consequences of the recent shortfalls in coal output, in securing spare parts for excavators, locomotives and coal-cars. Yesterday alone more than 1,600 fully loaded coal-carrying cars had been dispatched from the Sokolov coalfield.

Comrade Strougal paid tribute to the effort and selflessness of the workers, who are trying to make up as quickly as possible the original shortfall in the mining output that occurred at the beginning of this month as a result of the harsh weather. Comrade Strougal also visited our biggest pressure gas plant in Vrezova. In the gas generating section the premier was told by the operatives of how they are increasing the calorific value of the town gas they are producing by adding to it Soviet natural gas and, since the beginning of the current year, by adding their own nitrogen. The whole Vresova combine is producing on an average daily basis more than 3.5 million cubic meters of gas. During today's visit by Comrade Strougal, the gas workers were also able to take pride in the fact that during the past 24 hours they had delivered more than 4 million cubic meters of pure gas into the pipelines.

SALGOVIC DISCUSSES SLOVAKIA'S SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS

LD291102 Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava, Jan 29 CETEKA--"The revolutionary rising of the Slovak nation against numerically far superior fascist forces was an important part of the all-European anti-fascist resistance and a brilliant example of the organizational capabilities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia," Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic said in today's PRAVDA. In his article on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, he reviewed the progress made in Slovakia since then, thanks to Czechoslovakia's close cooperation with the Soviet Union and to its selfless assistance. From an agrarian appendage of prewar bourgeois Czechoslovakia, from a region of poverty, hunger, emigration and a low standard of culture and education, Slovakia as a part of Socialist Czechoslovakia has grown into a modern industrial-agricultural country, with a high material and cultural standard. The transformations of Slovakia are evidence of the internationalist unity of the Czechoslovak working class, because they were achieved with systematic help of Czech workers, technicians and engineers, Viliam Salgovic said.

"Remnants of the defeated reactionary forces did not abandon their hopes for the restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia. Only thanks to the internationalist help of our allies (in 1968), the counterrevolution was halted which was to have thrown the country back to the pre-1948 conditions.

"The new leadership of the communist party and the state, headed by Dr Gustav Husak, led our nations out of the crisis, united the party on Leninist principles, and guided our state to new, unprecedented successes. Relying on this unity, the 14th congress of the party was able to lay down the line of construction of advanced socialism. To carry out the bequest of the Slovak national uprising...means to develop and consolidate the socialist state, to deepen the fraternal unity of the Czechs and the Slovaks, and our alliance with the Soviet Union and the states of the world socialist system, in the interest of further successes of socialism, to the benefit of peace."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOLS WITH MONGOLIA--Protocols were signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Prague today within the framework of agreements on economic cooperation for the period of 1976-80 between the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. For Czechoslovakia, the documents were signed by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and for Mongolia, Dangaasuregiyn Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD]

HONECKER MEETS CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN

LD292240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party for a cordial talk. At the center of the talk were questions concerning the further cooperation between the two parties.

Luis Corvalan said that the main task at present was to show the Chilean people an alternative to the dark night of fascism and to work out a concrete program of action that would be supported and sustained by all the antifascist and democratic forces of Chile, irrespective of their party allegiance and creed. He stressed that powerful international solidarity provided outstanding assistance for the struggle of the Chilean people. He thanked Erich Honecker for the consistent solidarity of the SED and the GDR people in the antifascist struggle in Chile.

The representatives of the two parties stressed the need for energetic efforts to save the lives of numerous political prisoners and abducted patriots in Chile and other Latin American countries. They both described the latest peace initiative of the Warsaw Pact states expressed in the Moscow declaration as a significant contribution toward the further implementation of detente, and further progress toward ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. They proclaimed their solidarity with the fighting peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. They strongly condemned the threats to peace posed by the machinations of the Beijing [Peking] leaders, whose close collaboration with the fascist regime in Chile was an eloquent example of the betrayal of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive world movement.

Both parties, they said, were determined to do all possible to further consolidate the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement. The talk, which was characterized by an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity, expressed the agreement of both parties on all fundamental questions of international developments.

CARTER RAPPED FOR PROMOTING U.S. MILITARY POWER

DW251130 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 24 Jan 79 DW

[Klause-Dieter Droeber commentary]

[Excerpt] President Carter has again found words which sound objective and reasonable. We have no desire to be a world policeman but a peacemaker, he said. He is receptive to worldwide cooperation which will not exclude any nation. And he termed SALT-II, the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, one of the foremost goals of his country's foreign policy.

But then pieces come up again which simply do not fit into the picture. The military power of the United States is an essential factor for the security and stability of our world, and even if agreement is reached with the Soviet Union on SALT, it must leave an overwhelming deterrence potential to the United States. Deterrence, but for whom?

To prevent the impression that this might be mere words he appealed to Congress to approve his new budget bill. The media in the United States had reduced this 1980 budget to one common denominator already weeks ago: Guns or butter, a terminology which the world still remembers from the period of war preparations by the German fascists. The administration in Washington has decided for guns, newspapers already commented yesterday. Some $142.2 billion for arms, that is 11 billion more than last year. How can that be brought into accord with SALT-II?

The Washington POST yesterday interviewed a number of leading managers of arms industrialists who did not hide their triumph over the biggest military budget in the history of the United States. They were almost enthusiastic about the business their firms were looking forward to, firms whose business is death.

Opinion polls in the United States showed that 70 to 80 percent of the people were in favor of SALT. They are obviously concerned about world peace and the dangers of inflated armament that follows its own rules, that is difficult to control in our age, and that calls in question the future existence of our planet if these arms will be used some day.

I am of the opinion that the budget draft as well as the nightly speech demonstrate alarmingly how those people are gaining influence in Washington who are very much endangering our world with their attempt to undo detente.

STOPH VISITS ARTS ACADEMY, HAS 'FRANK' DISCUSSION

LD292246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers was warmly welcomed at the GDR Academy of Arts today. He was cordially welcomed by Academy President Konrad Wolf. The meeting continued the series of talks on topical political themes, and Willi Stoph explained aspects of foreign and domestic policy in a trusting and frank discussion.

The lively discussion was attended by, among others, Academy members Dr Alexander Abusch, Dr Helmut Baierl, Ruth Berghaus, Wolfgang Kohlhaase, Helmut Sakowski, Eckehard Schall, Prof Dr Ernst Schumacher, Prof Dr Manfred Wekwerth and Alfred Wellm.

GST MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE

AU292005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Greifswald: "To Protect Our Fatherland in Wilhelm Pieck's Spirit: GST (Society for Sports and Technology) collectives Exchange Experiences in Military Instruction]

[Summary] Wilhelm Pieck's activity for the construction and protection of socialism and his patriotic and internationalist work are a paragon for the GST members to strive for high performances in paramilitary training and in military sports.

"This is what representatives of 48 GST collectives of the socialist military organization, which bears the name of the unforgetable communist and first German workers President Wilhelm Pieck, said on Friday [26 January] at a 2-day exchange of experiences in the 'August Luetgens' GST naval school. Members of the central leadership of the committee of GDR antifascist resistance strugglers attended the meeting."

Col Dr Werner Eltze paid tribute to the merits of Wilhelm Pieck and his fellow strugglers. Cap Helmut Stolle reported on the premilitary training of future people's Navy officers aboard the "Wilhelm Pieck" sailing vessel.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU221358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Criminal Wanted To Kidnap Minor to FRG"

[Text] On 19 January 1979 the Erfurt Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Peter Erichsen to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under sections 105 and 144 of the penal code for abusing the transit agreement. In order to earn money by criminal means, Erichsen attempted to kidnap to the FRG a minor GDR citizen without the knowledge and will of his mother, who was vested with the right of his education. It was proved at the main hearing that the defendant had prepared this crime in a planned manner. He abused his transit trips through the GDR for the gathering of information on the control system at the GDR border crossing points. The Audi-NSU 100 S automobile, specially prepared and used in the crime, with the official license plate No SR-KZ-89 was impounded.

Mierendorf Gang Members Arrested

AU292000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Agents Arrested Redhanded: Another Provocation Against Transit Agreement Foiled"]

[Text] In the late evening hours on 25 January 1979 a provocation against the transit agreement, which had been prepared a long time in advance by the secret service controlled Mierendorf gang, was thwarted by GDR security organs. FRG citizens Uwe Homman and Detlef Scharge, on orders of this gang, committed subversive acts on GDR transit routes and were caught redhanded and detained. Investigative proceedings were begun and arrest warrants were issued. The Ford automobile with the official license plate BO-UW 70 used for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT COURT CHAIRMAN--Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Contract Court [vertragsgericht] paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for an exchange of experiences on problems related to contract law. Problems on applying economic law as well as on new forms and methods of insuring the unity of plans and contracts were discussed in the talks with Prof Dr Chudomir Goleminov, chairman of the State Contract Court at the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. During his visit to Bulgaria Manfred Flegel was received by Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere were also attended by GDR Ambassador Manfred Schmidt. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

PEKING WALLPOSTER ADDRESSED TO DENG XIAOPING REPORTED

LD261930 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's correspondent reports from Beijing [Peking]: Signed Li Ping an open letter addressed to Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] appeared on a wall poster in Beijing. The writer of the letter criticises Deng Xiaoping for his statement that evaluation of Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] personality and his activity will be a job for the coming generations. The conceiver of the open letter explains this statement this way: Deng Xiaoping, just like the rest of the Chinese is obviously aware of the fact that Mao's faults would not stand the trial of practice. However, delaying the evaluation of Mao Zedong may create an enormous obstacle to realization of the four modernizations so much backed by Deng Xiaoping, warns the open letter.

Then the letterwriter outlines his concept concerning evaluation of Mao Zedong in the following items:

1. Without consent and support from Mao Zedong the radicals could not have got to power in China, and consequently could not have committed those serious atrocities in the years of the Cultural Revolution. Whatever the Central Committee should do to acquit Mao of the errors committed by him, their efforts are doomed as facts and objective truth cannot be permanently disguised by authoritative means. Even less can it be veiled that Mao Zedong and the member of the "gang of four" were fellow-passengers.

2. Democracy in China had been [word indistinct] since the 1950s, the people's rights totally disregarded and Mao Zedong established a total dictatorship based on his feudalistic personal rule. There are still political prisoners in jail who got there for having criticized Mao. The Central Committee of the CPC is still displaying a hostile attitude toward those who dare to criticize Mao Zedong.

3. Deng Xiaoping is enormously wrong to believe that the hundreds of millions of Chinese who had been trampled down for decades would disagree with criticizing Mao Zedong by name. In fact all those who have their reasons to hate the radicals, are also right to condemn Mao Zedong. Why does the Central Committee try with all means to make people shut up? It is possible that some people in the party leadership want to protect themselves by covering up the faults of Mao Zedong?

4. Mao Zedong violated not only the party discipline, but also the country's laws. He introduced and pursued such a policy in China in which speaking out one's opinion equalled an assault, declaration of the truth was an error and wanting democracy meant as much as plotting against the prevailing system. Everyone who contradicted the president was labelled counter-revolutionary and exposed himself to the risk of being imprisoned. However, today all the sacrifices of the martyrs of the revolution, the people's merits, go to the credit of Mao Zedong. Thus the thesis that history is formed by the masses, becomes an "empty phrase". I am convinced, the author of the open letter claims, that if it had not been for Mao Zedong, China would not be in such a crisis today.

5. The Central Committee would not permit the criticism of Mao Zedong for fear that it might upset "unity and stability" in China. It is true that the situation we are now in must be evaluated. But at the same time we must also see that that certain stability and unity are resting on a volcano which may erupt in any moment. However, the roots of the troubles have to be sought not in the people but in the party leadership. Mao Zedong's errors are so commonly known that their admission would not surprise anyone at all in China.

For this the worry of the Central Committee is totally unjustified. In other words, those leaders who would venture to pronounce the truth could certainly reckon on the support of the masses, and on such basis real stability and unity could be established in China, explains the writer of the open letter addressed to Deng Xiaoping.

U.S. 'Concerned' About Deng Visit

LD272047 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

["On Deng's [Teng's] Coming U.S. Visit"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Andras Heltai reports from Washington:

The American administration has marked out Chinese politician Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-Ping's] first Washington visit as a spectacular political demonstration. At the same time it is worried over the probable harmful domestic and foreign political effects of the trip. Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping is arriving Sunday in Washington and is due to begin talks with President Carter, and members of the administration and the legislature on Monday.

As it was mentioned to MTI correspondent by some leading officials of the State Department, beyond some technical scientific agreement, and probably an air traffic deal, no other major accord is expected from the tour. The aim is to signal a new stage in relations between the two countries and to create basis for further agreements and cooperation. The official information also stresses that according to the American view, the approach between Washington and Beijing [Peking] is not aimed against other countries including the Soviet Union.

This week President Carter and State Secretary Vance spoke almost everyday about this, while National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski is urging to profit from the new Chinese relationship, against the Soviet Union among others. On the soil of these inner conflicts, some uncertainty too can be experienced in the administration circles before the forthcoming visit. Despite official denials, there is obvious concern that Deng might publicly make some anti-Soviet statements which may inconvenience the hosts who shortly expect conclusion of a SALT agreement. There is also concern in Washington (and this was confirmed also by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) that Beijing may resolve to take some fresh military measures against Vietnam just at the time when President Carter is trying to convince the legislature about the peaceful intentions of China towards Taiwan.

Deng Plays 'American Card'

LD291512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Kulcsar reports from Washington: The flag of the Chinese People's Republic hangs outside the guest building of the U.S. Government, opposite the White House. Until recently the building was used for the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace talks but since Sunday night it has been occupied by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], PRC deputy premier, who is on an official visit in the United States.

It remains to be seen how far the talks between Carter and Deng will produce tangible or long-term results for the United States and China and, from a different aspect, the affect which these discussions might have on the whole international situation, on disarmament, European and Asian security, on U.S.-Soviet relations and on detente in general.

The expectation here in Washington is that the negotiations will encompass the general development of relations between the United States and China, including cooperation in the economic and technological sphere, the fate of Taiwan, Korea, the situation in Indochina, U.S.-Soviet relations and Chinese-Soviet relations.

In connection with the latter, Brezhnev's warning is recalled concerning the dangerous consequences of the United States trying to play the China card. President Carter has denied any such intentions several times in recent weeks. Yet, it should also be remembered that, as Victor Zorza, one of the best-known of the so-called Kremlinologists, wrote in the Washington POST, it is Deng Ziaoping who is now trying to play his own American card--and not without any ulterior motive.

GYENES-LED DELEGATION MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY

LD292310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville--A delegation led by Andras Gyenes has held negotiations with a delegation of the Congolese Labor Party, among other things about developing Hungarian-Congolese interparty relations. It was agreed that the forces of progress and socialism have achieved significant successes in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Delegates of the two parties expressed their belief that the just fight of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will be crowned with success.

OVARI, BERECZ MEET ITALIAN CP MEMBER

LD292306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Hungarian-Italian interparty talks took place in our capital today. Dario Valori has spent 3 days in Hungary. Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, chief of the Department of International Relations, held an exchange of views with the member of the Italian Communist Party directorate during which they also touched upon the preparations for the congress of the Italian sister party.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL WITH CSSR SIGNED

LD261320 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Hungarian and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Jeno Tordai and Premysl Strougal signed in Prague today the 1979 Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade and payments protocol.

The negotiating parties stated that Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic-commercial ties had advanced systematically also in 1978. The basic indexes of trading indicate that the reciprocal deliveries made so far are in compliance with the major tendencies laid down in the two countries' long-term trade and payments agreement for 1976-80. According to previous figures trading totalled in 1978 roubles 912 million, 5 percent more than the value stipulated for 1978 transactions by the long-term agreement.

The achievements realized in 1978 have provided suitable conditions for the two countries' negotiating delegations to set higher targets for bilateral trading to be conducted in 1979. The 1979 protocol envisages a 987-million-rouble-worth turnover, with quotas balanced on each side.

This figure means a nearly 7 percent increase, compared with the objectives for 1979 laid down in the long-term agreement. Compared with the value of trade conducted in 1978, the rise is over 8 percent. Deliveries of engineering products account for over half of the traffic, representing 57 percent in Czechoslovakia's exports and 55 percent in Hungary's sales for Czechoslovakia. Some 4 percent of the reciprocal supplies of machine industry products is based on multi and bilateral cooperation and specialization agreements.

CONFERENCE AT MINISTRY OF METALLURGY, MACHINE INDUSTRY

AU261320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Task Is To Improve the Composition of Production, Imre Gyori Attends Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] This year's tasks in metallurgy and the machine industry were discussed at an aktiv conference at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry on Wednesday [24 January]. The conference was attended and addressed by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Imre Gyori.

In a report, Minister Istvan Soltesz said that last year's output of both branches exceeded the targets laid down in the plan for the people's economy. According to preliminary figures, metallurgy produced 3 percent more and the machine industry 7 percent more than in the preceding year. It is gratifying that the most dynamic increase of production was made with regard to the more profitable products.

The minister noted that only the initial steps have been made in transforming the composition of production despite the results that have been attained and, therefore, this process must be accelerated. There are many reserves still in the economical utilization of materials and energy, and plant and work organization has decreased 30 percent in the past 4 years. The minister spoke separately about the management of inventories, to which enterprise leaders do not pay sufficient attention. Enterprises often refer to a lack of money, primarily with regard to investments, although considerable development funds are absorbed by unreasonably large inventories.

Dwelling on international cooperation, the minister said that there are over 200 specialization and cooperation agreements in effect with socialist countries and over 30 scientific-technical cooperation agreements have been concluded with partners.

He stressed about this year's tasks that, in addition to increasing exports, more attention must be paid to the profitability of export composition. The work of unprofitable enterprises must be examined and measures must be worked out to discontinue unprofitable production. He stressed, in conclusion, that, to attain all this, the work of direction must be made more efficient and work organization must be improved.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESS WORKERS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD300045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The second national conference of representatives of workers' self-management associations was held at the Council of Ministers building in Warsaw today under the chairmanship of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Welcoming all participants in the conference on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the government Presidium and the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council, Edward Gierek expressed the conviction that all problems connected with tasks implemented by workers' self-management associations will be reflected in the course of the conference. The results of the conference should be a creative exchange of experience among workers' self-management units in their effort to further improve the effectiveness of management and fully implement this year's socioeconomic plan. The conference should also serve the cause of further strengthening the role of workers' self-management, as the entire party is deeply interested in this, Comrade Gierek stated.

Next, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz delivered a paper entitled: For the Full Realization of the Socioeconomic Tasks of 1979 and for the Shaping of a Committed Attitude Among the Working People.

The speaker recalled that at the first national conference of representatives of workers' self-management associations in July 1978, an appraisal of the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic tasks contained in the program of the seventh party congress and in the plan for 1976-1980 was carried out. The main directions of the work of self-management associations up to the end of 1978 were pointed out at that time. In response to an appeal from the party, work enterprises made better use of internal production reserves, work to improve the quality of products and materials management was intensified, greater quality of products and materials management was intensified, and greater concern for working conditions and safety was demonstrated. This brought about results, thus confirming yet again how many problems can be solved in each industrial enterprise if only the tasks laid down in the plan are approached in an honest and businesslike way.

Talking about implementation of last year's plan, the premier stressed that in spite of the difficult situation in agriculture and trade with capitalist countries, and in spite of serious power, transport and supply problems, last year closed with generally good results. Implementation of the social program also proceeded successfully. Speaking about the shortcomings in the economy, the premier stressed that as far as the structure of industrial production is concerned, the share of market and export products was too small. There was also too little progress achieved in effective management and lowering of production costs.

Continuing his speech, Premier Jaroszewicz presented the goals and tasks of the plan for this year--a year which began under particularly difficult conditions. The normal pace of production was disrupted by a severe onslaught of winter weather, and in light of this experience we must aim at making the economy tough to resist external disruptions, so that production shortages can be made up for as quickly as possible and conditions for the full implementation of the tasks of this year's plan insured, the speaker stressed.

The tasks that we place before all others are to further raise the standard of living of the working people, and to strengthen our economy in the spheres of foreign trade, the internal market, supplies of materials and technology.

Right now we are faced with the most difficult tasks in the transport and fuel and power sectors. Considerable resources are being earmarked for the development of those sectors this year. Speaking in detail about action in this sphere, the premier also stressed the need for strict observance of thriftiness in the use of all kinds of fuels and power. The correct working out and consistent implementation at industrial enterprises of the program of materials management, will be of great significance this year. Savings of just one percent in the use of raw and other materials would allow an increase in the value of industrial production of about Z30 billion.

Within the context of this year's tasks the problems of developing agriculture, the food producing sector and market production are of key importance. The priority of agricultural investments is strengthened in this year's plan, and we are planning a considerable increase in supplies of the means of production to agriculture. The premier stated that it is the task of farmers and workers at state farms to use the land, outbuildings and other means of production in an ever improving manner. It is essential to prepare for spring field work in the best possible way, since that will decide the size of this year's harvest and influence the possibilities for further increasing animal production.

Stressing that production for the market should be given the greatest importance in the technical and economic plans of work enterprises, Piotr Jaroszewicz expressed the conviction that the work force will make every effort during the year to insure that the goods they produce correspond to the structure of demand of the whole community, are of good quality, and are delivered on time according to demand.

The speaker also stressed the need to fully implement tasks in the foreign trade sphere, which is one of the basic conditions for achieving this year's social and economic goals. Investments are of great importance in implementing goals and tasks for this year, the premier continued. We are currently concentrating on those investment projects that are of key importance to the further development of the economy and satisfaction of social demand--in the agriculture and the food sector, housebuilding, raw materials, and the fuel and power industries.

Talking about rationalization of employment, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz pointed out the need to use working time in a most effective way at every enterprise, and the need to strengthen the discipline of wages.

The complex conditions within which we operate indicate that there is a need to mobilize all working people for the steady implementation of the tasks of this year's plan, observing the priorities laid down in the plan, searching out production reserves, bringing management to a higher level of effectiveness and perfecting the functioning of all links in the economy and administration, the premier stated toward the end of his speech.

Workers' self-management associations are the key link in the organization system of our economy, which is based on the active and universal participation of working people, the speaker said in conclusion. We wish to use the activity of workers' self-management to the fullest extent, and to make permanent use of their experience.

After the paper delivered by the premier, a debate began. Twenty-two speakers took part in it. Comrade Edward Gierek spoke at the end of the conference. Here are excerpts from his speech:

[Gierek--begin recording] Dear comrades, at today's conference we discussed the main actions that are essential to insure the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks of the country's development in 1979.

The achievements of past years confirm the correctness of our party's socioeconomic strategy, as is generally recognized. Our people are now living more prosperously and working in better conditions, which means that our society is faring better. Our country's international authority is also high, and its position on the world's economic map is growing stronger. However, we still perceive a huge number of tasks facing us. Difficult tasks that we were not able to solve in previous years are still piling up in front of us. Constant concern for improving living and working conditions for the entire population is and will remain the supreme goal of our party's policy. This was expressed by the 13th plenum of the Central Committee. The entire economic development strategy for 1979 has been subordinated to this task. Within the scope of this strategy, we are assuming a further increase in the standard of living of the working people--naturally within limits the economy can afford--and particularly for the less affluent, those who really just manage to make ends meet. I would also like to draw attention to the further improvement in the standard of living of veterans of labor. [applause]

Dear comrades, we aspire to insure adequate living conditions for all these people. This is expressed in the considerably increased expenditure for social payments, in the considerably increased expenditure for pensions, including old age pensions. Nor are we sparing funds to improve the social conditions of workforces, and to improve the safety of labor. Among social goals, we continue to attach great importance to matters pertaining to the Polish family, to the improvement of care for mother and child, to the creation of the most favorable conditions for bringing up young people.

We have begun to implement educational reform. We are implementing the program for the development of health service institutions. Large funds are provided for the construction of new hospitals. Keeping in mind the enormous importance of broadening and streamlining our actions to strengthen the family and improve the health conditions of the people, we are planning to discuss problems in this sphere at one of the next plenary sessions of the Central Committee, and to map out a long-term program in this sphere.

At the same time we are undertaking a wide variety of measures to accelerate housing construction. We are doing everything in order to increase the number of flats built every year, to decrease the number of families waiting for a new flat, and to properly exploit the funds provided for the development of housing to the satisfaction of the working people. While we are talking about building houses, I would strongly urge the comrades to see to it that this year, like last year, individual industrial enterprises assume the duty of finishing at least some of the flats that are being built for their workforces. This would help us very much, and it would accelerate the process of solving the housing problem. Clearly, here we are talking about those enterprises which are able to give such help. [applause]

Comrades, progress in effective management will be the decisive factor in achieving the socioeconomic objectives mapped out for the current year. At the previous conference and at today's meeting, examples of successful actions were cited, and numerous still untapped possibilities were pointed out. Efficiency is decided by many factors. I will not list them all because they are generally known. Currently, comrades, we must insure the undisturbed functioning of production processes, which has become particularly painful recently because of shortages in raw materials and power--shortages which grow from year to year. Shortages appear despite the fact that we have always treated the raw material and power sector as a priority in our national economy. Those two items decide the rate of development of the national economy. They are an important source of foreign currency. Growing demand for fuels, electric power and raw materials cannot be solved solely by speedy growth of their production, because that growth is linked to great investment outlays.

A firm improvement in the management of raw materials and power is necessary. Comrades, this is a task of great importance for today and the future. The work of all levels of the national economy must be subordinated to it. We must make a better appraisal of requirements and possibilities, and we must make better use of raw materials in production processes, constantly revising the schedule of using raw materials, fuels and power. We must introduce readily available substitutes more widely, and more fully introduce the achievements of materials technology.

Here I would not like to use phrases such as let them sink or swim. We do not wish to let anybody sink, but in the present world situation, which has a colossal influence on the raw material situation in our country, we would like to draw proper conclusions for ourselves, for the operation of enterprises. Comrades spoke about it here and gave concrete examples of how, despite the shortage of this or that raw material, they were able to produce appropriate output quantities. The improvement of cooperative work also demands the detailed attention of the workers self-management conference. Cooperation between enterprises, actions to improve quality and time schedules, regular mutual deliveries and good working cooperation constitute indispensable factors for the efficient functioning of the production processes, and for creating socialist relations in production. They demonstrate civic corresponsibility not only for the fulfillment of one's own tasks, but also for fulfilling obligations toward other enterprises.

Comrades, the tasks of the past year were not implemented under easy conditions, and the start of this year is considerably more difficult than expected. In all work enterprises and amalgamations we must prepare the work program in such a way, and undertake such actions that will permit us to make up for delays since the beginning of January and to insure the full implementation of this year's planned tasks. Thanks to the great involvement and devotion of transport and power industry workers, production enterprises and other branches of the national economy, we were able to partially make up the losses. This is a good omen which indicates that our economy, like last year, will also make further progress in 1979.

I would like to convey through you, dear comrades, the most sincere thanks to all the workers, to the managements of industry and to the sociopolitical active for the toil and efforts exerted to increase the social achievements. In general, the working people of our country have shown, with their honest work, the best support for our party's socioeconomic policy. The party's main goal is and will remain the wellbeing of the individual and the best possible satisfaction of his needs. [applause]

I would like to express the conviction that, in accordance with the best traditions of the working class, all the working people of our country will spare no effort for the full realization of the tasks of the current year. With high social and productive activity and a complete commitment to the implementation of this year's national socioeconomic plan, we shall best commemorate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. The initiatives of work forces from numerous industrial works for civic actions are an expression of such aspirations. I am convinced that all workers self-management conferences will undertake actions for the celebration of this important anniversary, which will provide new assets to the Polish nation, to our fatherland.

Comrades, in the middle of this year we shall meet, more or less in the same composition as last year, at the congress hall, but there will be considerably more of us. I would very much like to be able to say at the third national conference of representatives of workers self-management how much has been done not only to make up the backlog of the first days of January, but also to implement this year's plan, and how much we still want to do in order to prepare worthily for the Eighth PZPR Congress which will be held at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980.

It is true that there is no resolution yet on this matter, but I believe that it will be at that time. I would like work to proceed in such a way as to enable us to report to the congress, to enable us to report to our people, that the time given us is being fully exploited, that we are advancing the cause of socialism and the cause of our country's and people's development. [stormy applause] [end recording]

MORE ON GIEREK LETTER TO WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES

AU290945 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Edward Gierek's Letter to Workers Self-Government Conferences"]

[Text] PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek has sent a letter to the workers self-government conferences. The letter reads:

Esteemed comrades, the new year has begun. It is yet another year for the implementation of the program for our country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the sixth and seventh party congresses. The 13th Central Committee plenum detailed the tasks for this year as stipulated by that program. The national socioeconomic plan adopted by the Sejm insures the further development of the national economy under the external and domestic conditions now affecting the development of our country. The tasks of that plan are now being worked out in detail in the plans being adopted for plants and enterprises by the workers self-government conferences.

The basic premises of this year's plan are the unchangeable supremacy of social aims and the effort to achieve an improved harmonization of the economic processes under conditions of implementation that are more difficult than we originally envisaged.

The main aims of the plan are: 1) To better satisfy the working people's needs, especially through further progress in implementing the program for feeding the nation and for promoting housing construction and health protection; 2) To improve market supplies and strengthen the foreign trade balance through a dynamic upsurge in market and export production and through insuring the planned structure of the variety and quality of goods; 3) To achieve further progress in the quality of work and the effectiveness of management at all levels of management and in all production units; 4) To strengthen the ties of cooperation and improve effective management in all areas.

As you see, the 1979 plan will continue along the lines mapped out by the fifth and ninth Central Committee plenums. This is necessary in order to achieve economic progress and to carry out the required changes in the structure of production. The reduction and concentration of investment commitments, the improved matching of the population's cash incomes by supplies of goods and services, improvements in foreign trade balance achieved through increased exports and a greater competitiveness of Polish goods and services in foreign markets and through rationalization of imports, closer linkage of production commitments with available materials--these are particularly important tasks of this year's plan. In view of the great social importance of market production, all production plants must fully implement their tasks involving variety of goods.

The implementation of these tasks calls for suitable methods and means by which to fulfill the plan. Above all it calls for increased activities on the part of all economic units at all levels and on the part of workers self-government groups. A common denominator that makes it possible to determine the line of activity is the complete comprehension of the role of the socioeconomic plans as an instrument for organizing the collective efforts of all working people and the entire society to implement the tasks that, in specific and realistically evaluated conditions, enable us to safeguard social interests in the best possible way. [paragraph continues]

As you see, the most important issue is to make all the immediate participants in the implementation of the plan realize the nature of its socioeconomic aims and of the methods for its implementation.

Comrades, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo appeals to you to see that the workers self-government groups and bodies complete penetrating analyses of the 1979 draft plans. Think concerning what are the best methods for implementing the appointed tasks and on the possibilities for overfulfilling them in market and export production and let the approach to these tasks be a yardstick of your party, civic and social responsibility.

The correct preparation of the sessions of the workers self-government conferences will be of particular significance in this connection. The issues of this year's planned tasks should be thrashed out by broad sections of workers. It is necessary to thoroughly and meaningfully discuss all elements of the plan and to expand the scope of the necessary information relating to the situation in plants and branches, using the views of the recent conferences of representatives of workers self-government in industrial associations, which were held there for the first time. Conclusions resulting from consultations and discussions should be reflected in the final resolutions.

Improvements in the effectiveness of management should be the overriding line of all activities and decisions of the sessions of the workers self-government conferences. Workers self-government groups and bodies should focus their attention above all on the task of better relating production to social needs, insuring the consistency and quality of production, improving the management of materials and the organization of work, strengthening discipline and effectively using the working time of manpower, machinery and installations. All possibilities for lowering the prime costs of production should be analyzed with particular thoroughness, and this should be treated as an important social and production task.

Workers self-government conferences should also specify the tasks concerning the improved safety and hygiene of work and lay down the main lines of activities concerning social and living conditions. Special attention should be given to fully implementing the planned tasks concerning the production of protective clothing and other equipment relating to work safety.

The extensions of workers self-government activities to all state enterprises has created qualitatively new possibilities for workers' participation in working out and implementing the enterprises' socioeconomic plans and in linking these plans to nationwide aims and tasks.

Concentrating efforts for fully implementing the planned tasks with a thrifty and rational use of the resources stipulated by the plan is now the basic task of workers self-government groups in all economic organizations. This is a mandatory task for everyone and a task of key importance because any deviation from the agreed, binding decisions; consumption, in excess of the plan, of investment and material resources, especially fuels, energy and wage funds; and employment of extra unplanned manpower is bound to create tensions and difficulties. It is the task of workers self-government groups to make these truths and principles obvious to plants, shops, brigades, benches--to all workers. Only if everyone fully understands and backs these truths and principles will it be possible to achieve the assigned aims, to establish the habit of honest and reliable performance and to increase one's sense of responsibility for the plans' socioeconomic results.

The exceptionally bad weather conditions in the first days of January have greatly hindered the implementation of this year's tasks, and this has cost the economy considerable losses. We must not permit a part of the planned increases in production to be lost. The entire production stipulated by the plans is especially needed just now in order to overcome the results of the backlogs caused by the bad weather. This is why it is now imperative to rapidly make good all backlogs and to eliminate the damage caused by the onslaught of the cold spell. We must strain all our efforts and skills to fulfill this task.

We should bear in mind that the winter is not yet over and that there may be new cold spells and heavy snowfalls. This is why all plants should maintain a state of necessary readiness and raise their action capacities in case bad winter conditions return. Give thought in all plants, especially in the plants of agriculture, food industry, light industry, machine industry and metallurgy, to the problem of how to eliminate backlogs in the first quarter of the year and, if necessary, in the first 6 months of this year. Take thought on how to better process and use the stocks of raw materials, materials and energy allotted to you. Think of how to work out work schedules, particularly in view of the energy difficulties that will occur during the first quarter of the year, so that this year's tasks can be fully implemented.

We address a particularly ardent appeal to energy workers, railroadmen and transportation services to use every opportunity and skill to fully insure the planned supplies of energy and fuels for the population and the entire national economy. This is one of the essential conditions for eliminating backlogs and for fully implementing this year's socioeconomic tasks. We expect workforces of agricultural enterprises to prepare themselves effectively for spring sowing and cultivation and to intensify the development of animal breeding. The effectiveness of your activities and skill in programming the work of your enterprises will determine the favorable implementation of the social aims and tasks of the nationwide plan for this year.

Many workforces have already declared their participation in the nationwide pledge to honor the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. We expect that this additional effort of the workers class, farmers, the technical intelligentsia and all the working people will help us overcome the present difficulties and improve our society's conditions still further. What is now important is to insure that our performance always goes hand in hand with concern for performance effectiveness and that there is no waste and no ineffective use of human efforts, of energy, materials and machinery. Another important issue is to see that products are of high quality and that they can be used by the workers class to the best advantage. We appeal to your workers self-government conferences to fully implement these directives and to fully use the production potential and skills of workforces.

WOJTASZEK, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE TOASTS 26 JAN

AU291527 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27, 28 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speeches by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, at the 26 January Warsaw dinner in Malmierca's honor]

[Text] Expressing his satisfaction with the Cuban foreign minister's visit, Minister E. Wojtaszek said, among other things, that the visit was an example of the most favorable and close comprehensive cooperation between two socialist countries, parties and peoples.

He devoted much attention to international issues, drawing attention to the identity of Poland's and Cuba's positions on important questions, such as activity to further strengthen the forces of progress in the world and the leading role of the socialist states in the struggle for lasting peace and cooperation. Our two countries, he said, support the national liberation movements fighting against colonialism and neocolonialism. Stressing that halting the arms race and beginning genuine disarmament is a supreme necessity, the minister said that the countries of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, had worked out and put forward specific feasible programs in this regard. At the same time, however, the cold war forces are rearing their heads again and are trying to question detente in Europe, and the territorial and political facts resulting from World War II and postwar development. Peace, detente and cooperation are not automatic processes. One must wage a persevering struggle for their consolidation and further progress. Our socialist countries, the Polish minister said, will follow this road consistently.

Minister E. Wojtaszek said in conclusion: Cuba is the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere. It is a country that is firmly holding aloft the banner of socialism and that is enjoying a tremendous prestige in the international arena. It owed this prestige to its consistent, revolutionary attitude and to the fact that it has always observed the principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity. This is the achievement of the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban Government along with Comrade Fidel Castro. Minister Wojtaszek wished his guest every success in implementing the responsible tasks of Cuban foreign policy.

Minister I. Malmierca offered his thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the Cuban delegation in Poland, and expressed his satisfaction with the development, especially in the past few years, of Polish-Cuban party, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations. The January 1975 meeting between Edward Gierek and Fidel Castro was particularly important for these relations. Discussing international issues, Minister Malmierca stressed the identity of Cuba's and Poland's positions vis-a-vis the basic questions of the consolidation of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation. The two countries play an active role in strengthening the socialist community. The minister noted the considerable successes scored in the struggle for peace through the consistent policy pursued by the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, and drew attention to the need to continue the peace policy and to reinforce political detente with military detente.

The minister expressed solidarity with the legal government of the Kampuchean people set up by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, and resolutely condemned all attempts, especially those made by Beijing's [Peking's] leadership, to distort the reality in Kampuchea. At the same time, he condemned the PRC's attacks against the SRV. Speaking of the Middle East situation, the minister stressed the need for Israeli troops' withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories, and for recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to set up their own state. He also expressed his resolute support for the African states fighting against the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, came out in defense of the peoples of Latin America fighting for national sovereignty and the right to determine their own fate and defend the independence of peoples under colonial oppression, condemned the brutal acts of the Somoza regime against the Nicaraguan people, and spoke in defense of the Chilean people fighting against the military junta. He expressed the conviction that the Havana conference of the heads of nonalined states, to be held next September, will result in the unity and cohesion of the nonalined movement and in the strengthening of its struggle against all forms of social injustice.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, TALKS BEGIN

AU292027 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Comrade Stefan Andrei began the official talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko this afternoon. In a comradely, working atmosphere the two sides examined aspects of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation and its development, and stressed that this cooperation is in the interest of socialist and communist construction. They also discussed certain international issues of common interest. The talks continue.

SCINTEIA PRAISES ROMANIAN-SOVIET DEVELOPING RELATIONS

AU291445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[R. Caplescu: "The Fruitful, Ascending Course of the Manysided Romanian-Soviet Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] In a few days time it will be the 31st anniversary of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--a document of great importance for the general cooperation between our countries and peoples, which had a considerable and positive effect on the manysided development of our relations. Carrying further the traditions of a friendship deeply rooted in the historical past, in the struggle to fulfill the aspirations for freedom and progress of the progressive forces of the two peoples; a friendship sealed forever in the blood jointly shed by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers in the antifascist war, this document, signed at a time when the power was in the hands of the working people led by their communist parties, raised Romanian-Soviet relations onto a new and qualitatively higher level.

Profiting from the fertile ground laid by this treaty--which found a natural continuation more than 20 years later in the new treaty concluded in 1970--Romanian-Soviet cooperation, considerably stimulated by the two countries' community of system, aims and ideology, has been continuously developing, deepening and diversifying in the most diverse fields: Economic, political, scientific-technical, cultural, as well as in the international arena, in the mutual interest of both peoples' prosperity, and of the building of socialism and communism.

This cooperation has been particularly fruitful in the economic sector--a decisive sector for the progress of the entire society, for accelerating the construction of the new system, for raising the living standard and developing its civilization. The successes obtained by the two countries in building socialism and communism and in the rapid development of the Soviet Union--a state with a first class economic potential, with an industry that yields a considerable share of the world's production, and with top achievements in various sectors of science and technology--and the Romanian people's remarkable achievements in developing its production forces and in promoting sophisticated scientific and technical methods in all the economic branches have created and continue to create new and extensive possibilities for expanding and deepening this cooperation and for raising it onto ever higher levels. Summing up this fruitful development, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "the Romanian-Soviet economic exchanges continue to develop and to be considerably diversified; the Soviet Union is our major foreign trade partner. [paragraph continues]

Our countries are also active within CEMA, where they participate in developing multilateral cooperation, and in implementing the comprehensive program, designed to insure the development of the national economy of each of the member states."

Indeed, one can cite many significant examples illustrating the fruitful nature of Romanian-Soviet economic relations. To the great satisfaction of the two peoples, this cooperation offers a dynamic image, to which new elements are being added every year.

The agreements concluded on the occasion of contacts and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, which turned out each time to be of decisive importance for further developing this cooperation, have been and are given a concrete shape in conventions, protocols and agreements designed to continuously develop and intensify the two countries' friendly economic relations on stable and long-term bases.

Thus, the volume of economic exchanges is continuously increasing and their range is being steadily diversified. One such telling example is the fact that between 1970 and 1977 this volume more than doubled. The Romanian-Soviet agreement on goods exchanges and payments for 1976-1980, under which the level of mutual goods deliveries for the current 5-year plan are scheduled to increase by 70 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan, is especially important along this line, and the two countries have expressed their determination to substantially exceed this figure. In accordance with the agreement, deliveries of sophisticated equipment will increase rapidly within the framework of bilateral exchanges. On the basis of this document, Romania is delivering to the Soviet Union electrical control and regulation equipment for technological processes and for computers, including computer parts, installations for chemical and metallurgical plants, oil and petrochemical equipment, ships, machine-tools, rolled goods, chemical products, agricultural machinery, as well as textiles, knitwear, footwear, furniture and various wood products, and various foodstuffs. A mere glance at this list will show the continuous diversification of the range of Romanian products sought and appreciated by the Soviet partners.

In its turn, the Soviet Union will deliver to Romania sophisticated equipment for the mining and metallurgical industries, power installations, equipment for the chemical, light and construction industries, excavators, measuring and control apparatus, trucks and passenger vehicles, naval and air construction equipment, and various important raw materials--products of the metal industry, ferro-alloys, metallurgical coke, coking coal, iron ore, asbestos, apatite, cotton--and various consumer goods.

Another conclusive fact illustrating the great scope of these exchanges is that annual intergovernmental protocols often envisage more important deliveries than those in the long-term agreement, as is the case with the 1979 protocol, which also envisages a diversification in the range of mutually delivered goods.

Simultaneously with this substantial increase in exchanges, there is also a growing trend toward higher forms of cooperation, including production sharing and specialization in branches and sectors of the greatest importance for the development of the two countries' national economies. Thus, the development of these forms of cooperation conclusively demonstrates the desire to capitalize on the possibilities and experience gained by the two countries in building the new system as efficiently as possible and to the mutual advantage of both.

Within the framework of this cooperation an important role is played by the joint construction of important economic projects. Thus, the Stinca-Costesti hydropower central on the Prut commissioned at the end of last year is designed to considerably improve and tap the natural resources in the area, and to efficiently utilize them to the benefit of both peoples. Other conclusive examples of the fruitful nature of this cooperation are Romania's participation in the development of important iron ore capacities on Soviet territory, from which Romania gets a part of the ore required by its metallurgical industry. Another significant example is the cooperation in the construction of a soda products plant in our country, from which the Soviet partner will receive various quantities of such products. There is also fruitful cooperation in scientific-technical areas through increased exchanges of studies, joint research, and development of technologies of great economic efficiency in various industrial branches.

The coordination of the two countries' socioeconomic development plans constitutes an essential method for stimulating Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration. Thus, the protocol on the results of plan coordination over the 1976-1980 period envisages measures which provide a fruitful basis for the efforts to identify additional possibilities of developing economic relations during the current 5-year plan.

On reviewing these developments, one should mention the intensive and fruitful activities carried out by the Romanian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation. These activities and the measures it established made a considerable contribution to continuously expanding Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation; future activities will undoubtedly permit us to capitalize on even broader possibilities, and will lead to a continuous deepending and intensificiation of this cooperation.

While gaining an ever broader bilateral scope, Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation is also developing at a multilateral level, within the framework of CEMA. Along with the other member-states, Romania participates in implementing a number of important cooperation projects on USSR territory, such as the exploitation of the Orenburg condensed gas deposits--a project of great importance for the participating countries--and in the construction of complex economic projects, such as the Kiembai asbestos production mining complex, the Ust-Ilim cellulose plant, in the construction of various production capacities in the area of ferro-alloys, and so forth. Romania participates in the construction of these plants, and will then receive certain shares of their production. The two countries are also acting for and contributing to the implementation of the long-term cooperation programs adopted at the CEMA session held last year in Bucharest; the implementation of these programs will undoubtedly effectively assist the member states in resolving certain important problems, such as insuring more satisfactory deliveries of fuel, energy and raw materials, machinery and equipment, modern technologies, and foodstuffs.

Our party and state highly appreciate our commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union; relations based on the principles of full equality of rights, comradely mutual assistance and mutual advantage. Developing on the sound basis of the new norms of international relations, this cooperation contributes--to the great satisfaction of both countries--to the progress of their economies, and to the implementation of their socioeconomic development plans; the further development of this cooperation is designed to demonstrate the superiority of relations among the socialist countries in the economic and other areas. Such relations are designed to contribute to strengthening each national economy, to equalizing the level of economic development of the socialist countries, and to enhancing the forces of socialism in the world.

There is no doubt that the great potential of the Soviet economy, and the rapid development of our economy, in accordance with the targets established under the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism, are creating ever broader possibilities for expanding and deepening the friendly economic cooperation between the two countries, for implementing this cooperation in ever more diverse forms and ever more efficiently, also by intensifying of economic development in our countries and of raising our peoples' welfare, and with the cause of socialism.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of our party and president of the republic, has repeatedly stated, Romania is determined to do everything in its power to expand and develop this cooperation. There is no doubt that such a development, fully in keeping with our mutual interests, will make a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening the solidarity and unity of all the socialist countries, to promoting the general aims of international peace, cooperation and understanding, and to enhancing the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT DISCUSSES SITUATION IN GULF, USSR

LD291323 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 Jan 79 P 13 LD

[Fathi ash-Sharif report]

[Text] Romanian Ambassador Dr. Constatin Caruntu has asserted that his country is following with great interest and caution current developments in the gulf, especially events in Iran.

The Romanian ambassador said that his country is prepared to give any help that the countries of the area might request in order to overcome the present difficulties and prevent any foreign influence from interfering in the area's domestic affairs. Romania, he added, believes that the countries of the area are capable of solving their own problems without interference by foreign powers. Dr. Caruntu lauded the strong ties linking Romania with the state of Kuwait which, he said, are growing in a manner generating optimism and satisfaction.

The ambassador made this statement during the press conference he held yesterday on the 120th anniversary of the unification of the Romanian states and the establishment of the modern Romanian state. He began the press conference by talking about the historical developments that led to the establishment of modern Romania and the role it has played in the achievement of cooperation, development of peoples and the struggle for peace and prosperity among the world's nations.

Replying to a question on the impact of the stoppage of Iranian oil exports totaling 5 million tons annually to Romania, the ambassador said that Romania is now holding contacts with the gulf states with a view to meeting the deficit in Romanian oil imports which have been affected because of the halting of oil shipments from Iran.

The Ambassador said that yesterday morning he met with Shaykh Fahd as-Sudayri, the Saudi Arabian ambassador, and informed him of his government's desire to import quantities of Saudi oil and that he is in contact with other gulf states for the same reason.

The Romanian ambassador said his country imports oil work $122 million from the gulf states, including $30 million from Saudi Arabia and $30 million from Kuwait.

The ambassador said that Saudi Arabia is expected to increase its present crude oil exports to Romania by 3 million tons.

Regarding the future of the $450 million petrochemical project which Romania and Kuwait will build jointly, the Romanian ambassador said that this week he met with Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi, who handed him the draft agreement prepared by the Kuwaiti Government to be delivered to the Romanian Government for final discussion.

The ambassador said this was a step forward which gives rise to great hopes that steps will be taken to implement this major project to which Romania contributes 51 percent and Kuwait 49 percent.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union the ambassador said that there are no essential differences between either Romania and the Soviet Union or Romania and the Eastern bloc and the Warsaw Pact.

The ambassador added: Romania is always interested in preserving the independence of its people and of its will as well as the achievement of security and peace of its people and the peoples of the area.

He said that Romania is looking forward to a world in which peace, love and stability prevail, a world free from wars and international and regional conflicts. Romania does not support the arms stockpiling race and calls for disarmament. Nor do we favor the escalation of conflict between the East and West European blocs. Indeed we call for fruitful and constructive dialog between them in order to achieve security and cooperation in Europe.

Dr Caruntu said that Romania will not side with the Soviet Union if it wages war against the PRC and that it does not support increasing tension between Moscow and the PRC.

The ambassador said that Romania has certain proposals for disarmament in Europe through the establishment of a demilitarized zone between the Eastern and Western blocs as a first step toward creating a suitable climate for the achievement of peace throughout Europe.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU291342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and myself personally, I extend to you warmest congratulations on your 61st birthday.

I express the trust that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will increasingly strengthen and develop in the future, too, on the basis of the principles of full equality and independence, in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism.

I take this opportunity to wish you from the bottom of my heart much health, happiness and ever greater successes in your responsible activity devoted to the flourishing and development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to increasing the well-being of the Romanian people.

[Signed] Kim Il-Song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president

AGRICULTURE BANK PRESIDENT MEETS IBRD'S MCNAMARA

AU291335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Washington, (AGERPRES), 29/1/1979--Ion Rusinaru, president of Romania's Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, had a working meeting with Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.). During the meeting the concrete aspects of the credit relations between the two banks were evoked.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION STARTS SESSION IN LONDON

AU301030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0743 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 30/1/1979--The sixth session of the joint Romanian-British government commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation started in London on January 29. The two sides analyzed the way in which the programme covenanted at top level in June 1978 was implemented as well as the provisions established at the previous session of the joint commission. The possibilities of further developing the bilateral economic exchanges and the economic cooperation in aeronautics, machine-building, chemistry, as well as the technico-scientific collaboration are also to be examined.

1979 AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ITALY

LD292234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 29/1/1979--The fourth meeting of the Romanian-Italian working group of scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture took place in Rome over January 22-29. The two sides noted with satisfaction the favourable evolution of the bilateral cooperation in this domain.

The Romanian-Italian protocol for 1979 on technical and scientific collaboration in agriculture was signed between the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Water Supply and the Italian Federation of Agricultural Corporations. The bases of the future collaboration between Romania and Italy in the use of nuclear power in agriculture were also laid.

EGYPTIAN TRANSPOR? MINISTER DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU291125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/1/1979--The economic delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, minister of transport and telecommunications, left Bucharest on January 29.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

AU291124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 29/1/1979--At the session of the preparatory committee of the UN conference for science and technology taking place at the United Nations, an address was made by Mircea Malita, Romanian chief delegate.

Referring to the actions undertaken within the UN for the preparation of the conference, Mircea Malita emphasized that its organization originates in an action of Romania which suggested in 1970, at President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, that the 25th session of the General Assembly would include in its agenda an item on "the role of science and technology in the process of development and the need for developed economic and technico-scientific cooperation among states". The ideas included in the explanatory memoir accompanying the Romanian proposal stressed that the principle as to the access of all nations to the scientific discoveries and technical innovations is an indispensable condition for the narrowing down and filling of the big gaps existing in the world. This principle keeps valid now, too.

Next, the Romanian representative advanced a number of suggestions for the preparation of the programme of activities that is to be adopted by the conference. He pointed to the need for the programme to include concrete measures regarding the concrete effects of the establishment of a new international economic order in the fields of science and technology, the strengthening of the developing countries' technico-scientific capabilities, the experts' training in those countries, the development of technico-scientific cooperation among the developing countries and between them and the other states of the world, the channelling to peaceful uses of the researches now serving the sophistication of the destruction means.

The Romanian representative appreciated that the potential advantages of using in the future the research resources an actual disarmament would offer are considerable and that it is the duty of the international community to do everything possible for the peoples of the world to benefit to the full of these advantages.

AGERPRES ON MODERNIZATION OF RAILROAD NETWORK

AU251316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jan, AGERPRES--A new line between Vilcele and Rimnicu Vilcea is going to be added to the Romanian railway network, which has at present a length of over 11,000 km. The new railway, 40 km long, will connect the present Pitesti-Curtea de Arges and Piatra Olt-Rimnicu Vilcea lines, offering an advantageous solution, first of all by shortening the distances, to the passenger and goods traffic from southeast to northeast of Romania as well as certain connections with the international traffic. The new line will give access to the No. 2 main line of the country, Bucharest-Arad, and make profitable the crossing of the Carpathians following the Olt Valley, which is the easiest crossing.

The construction of the new line requires special works--two rather long tunnels and a viaduct--one of the biggest in the country. It will solve several problems of traffic planning in the region, ensuring a route tens of kilometers shorter between numerous towns. The length of the line from Bucharest to Rimnicu Vilcea, for instance, will be half of the present one. Another railway line, between Deva and Brad, which will connect the Mures Valley and the Crisul Alb Valley will be also commissioned under the current five-year plan.

Besides extending the railway network, Romania also pays attention to modernizing it. At present, the Romanian railway network has more than 1,300 km of electric lines and over 2,000 km of double lines. In 1978 alone 220 km were electrified and 200 km were laid a second track. In the future, important parts of the railway network--especially the main lines, the areas with heavy traffic, the passes over the Carpathians--will be electrified and provided with double track. In 1979, the Bucharest-Rosori-Craiova and the Adjud-Suceava lines will be electrified and 140 km of railways will be double-tracked. According to the current five-year plan and to the future provisions about 35 percent and, respectively, 30 percent of the total length of the railway network will be electrified and double-tracked by 1985.

VIDIC, MIKULIC, VRHOVEC, KOSTIC TO VISIT KUWAIT WITH TITO

LD291900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the state of Kuwait from 1 to 4 February this year at the invitation of Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

On this visit, the president of the republic will be accompanied by Dorbrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, and other officials.

DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT TO U.S. REPORTED

TANJUG Commentator

LD292322 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Why is Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-Ping's] visit assessed in the United States as historic? Here is the latest report from Washington on this and on some other details of the Chinese vice premier's stay in the United States by TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir:

[Budimir--Begin recording] To be sure, the fact that the U.S. official assessment of Deng's visit to Washington is historic is not without significance, nor is the fact that, although the Carter-Deng talks have only just begun, reference is being made to the far-reaching effects of these talks, both regarding the development of bilateral relations in many fields and the developments in Asia, the Far East and in the world in general.

Carter and Deng will meet three times today and tomorrow and the (?official) program of the Chinese vice premier, both here in Washington, and in Atlanta, Houston and Seattle, which he will also visit, simply brims with talks and meetings from the morning until late into the evening.

Although it is not expected that large agreements of a bilateral nature will be concluded during the current year, it is believed that agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, cultural cooperation and a consular agreement will be signed. The Washington talks will lay sound foundations for other matters later on.

In addition to an examination of general international policy and the stands of the two governments, a rapid extension of economic cooperation is an essential side of the visit.

From the international point of view, the USSR will follow these talks carefully, and in fact Moscow will be constantly but silently present when anything outside bilateral relations is discussed.

The other major problem as far as the Americans are concerned is Taiwan. They want Deng to make a clear statement here in Washington, as he has already done in Beijing [Peking], that China will not solve the future of Taiwan in any way except a peaceful one. [end recording]

Sundic Comments

LD271847 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary is on the arrival on Monday of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], PRC Vice premier, for an official visit to Washington. Here is Milika Sundic.

The United States is awaiting the visit to Washington by Deng Xiaoping, the PRC vice premier, with noticeable satisfaction and with the conviction that it will contribute to the stabilization of the world situation, particularly in the Pacific area but also in regard to the future of Soviet-U.S. relations.

On several occasions, including just 2 days ago, President Carter assured Moscow that relations between the United States and the PRC will not have a negative effect on relations between the two superpowers and that, moreover, he has reliable hopes of having the opportunity to greet Leonid Brezhnev as the guest of the White House very soon. Washington, however, has not succeeded in bringing about a meeting between Carter and Brezhnev prior to Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, for the Soviet Union, displeased with the development of relations between China and the United States, has adopted the stance of awaiting the outcome of the Chinese vice premier's visit. One even has the impression that the White House miscalculated the order of its moves and came to the late conclusion that perhaps it would have been better for the United States and the Soviet Union to have signed the strategic nuclear arms limitation agreement, SALT-II, prior to Deng's arrival in the United States and prior to the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking.

Of course, this does not mean that the United States repents of having expedited the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and of having agreed to Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington so rapidly, it is merely that Washington is pondering whether it might not, nevertheless, have been better for these two events to have followed Leonid Brezhnev's visit and the signing of the SALT-II agreement: It is difficult to say whether this American confusion and subsequent deliberation will influence to any extent the course and outcome of the top level U.S.-Chinese dialog, including the outcome hoped for by Beijing [Peking]. However, everything points to the conclusion that Washington will take care so that nothing might irritate Moscow.

The Soviet Union, let us recall, is particularly concerned--and has taken a number of steps in regard to this--that cooperation between China and the United States, Japan and the developed Western countries will strengthen China's military potential, which from the standpoint of the Soviet Union's interests would not be good. True, China joined the society of the great a long time ago, and it is certain that China will not miss the opportunity to get closer to the two superpowers in the military sphere. Inevitably, this depends to a great extent on the degree of development of economic and political relations between China and the West but it will not be so much as to enable China to advance beyond the society of the great powers. The Chinese opening-up toward the world is the most significant step for the realization of the national aims set by the new Chinese leadership, led by Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-Feng]. Therefore, although relations with the Soviet Union represent the United States' foreign policy preoccupation, Washington finds it difficult to neglect relations with China. The question is only whether the U.S. Government will always make the right move so that its relations with both Moscow and Beijing will be as balanced as possible. Of course, much also depends on how Soviet-Chinese relations develop in future--at the moment they are worse than they have ever been--and America's interests in this connection.

As may be seen, Deng's visit to Washington is taking place at a time of major disturbances on the international political scene and cannot be considered in isolation from what is happening in the world, particularly the development of the situation in Indochina. However, this does not reduce either the U.S. or Chinese interest in the success of the talks which the Chinese vice premier is to have with his host in Washington. On the contrary, the interest is mutual and great and so we must believe that there will be results.

Novacic Comments

ID282204 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksandr Novacic commentary]

[Text] Tonight the Chinese will see for the first time the landing of the Apollo spacecraft on the moon and hear Armstrong's words spoken on the moon. At the same time Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, will set foot on American soil. These are the two basic features of the present juncture in Chinese-American relations. TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novacic comments on this in his telephone dispatch from Beijing [Peking]:

Only this evening will the Chinese see for the first time the landing of the American Apollo spacecraft on the moon and hear the words of the first astronaut who set foot on the moon. There is something symbolic in the fact that hundreds of millions of Chinese will hear these words at the time when their vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, is setting foot on American soil. One could say that his first steps on the soil of the United States also represent the beginning of a new era in the relations of the two large and influential countries. Thus, this visit bears all the marks of being described as an historic one.

With Deng Xiaoping's arrival in America, a new process in international politics will begin. Judging by all the evidence this will be the era of Chinese-American detente. It is believed in Beijing that the consequences of such relations will be reflected not merely in the speedier development of Chinese-American bilateral ties, in particular economic ties, but also--and this is in all likelihood more significant for the world--in the further development of the policy of relaxation of tension and international cooperation in the world and in Asia in particular.

Two themes from Beijing's point of view appear to be the most significant ones at this point in time. They are the situation in Southeast Asia, caused by Vietnam's military intervention in Kampuchea, and the prospects of the reunification of Korea, following the recent proposal by Kim Il-song's government and the positive reaction by South Korea. If even minimum progress is registered in these fields, it will be proof of the full success of Deng Xiaoping's visit to America, because in Beijing there is no doubt that this visit will be very successful in the sphere of the further promotion of bilateral Chinese-American ties.

BORBA REVIEWS CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

AU291915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Bogdan Decermic report]

[Text] New York, 26 January--Woodrow Wilson is remembered by the "New Freedom," Franklin Roosevelt is remembered by the "New Deal" and John Kennedy is remembered by the "New Frontier." [paragraph continues]

Recalling his famous predecessors, U.S. President Jimmy Carter is formulating the objective of his administration as well as its slogan and basic aspiration by which, according to his own belief, he will be remembered.

In the traditional speech on the State of the Union given before a joint session of Congress this week he formulated the "New Foundation" which will symbolize his efforts in the future restructuring of the priorities of the national economy, foreign policy and the federal programs.

Staying in the Middle

In the estimate of observers, Carter did not say many new things in this speech but, in the midst of some internal and external troubles, he made a noticeable effort to stay somewhere in the middle road within his own Democratic Party and to bypass the conservative Republicans. Carter also consistently followed this middle, moderate and even compromising line when he addressed himself to foreign policy. He completely failed to mention the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. He mentioned Shah Pahlavi's departure from Iran and the uncertain situation in that country in a single sentence together with his reference to Nicaragua, Cyprus, Namibia and Rhodesia where the United States "is striving for peaceful solutions to these very dangerous conflicts."

Role of the Superpowers

Having once again asked Congress to accept his proposal for an increased military budget, Carter went on to say that in our age national security requires more than military might because the world's population has doubled, colonial empires have collapsed and a hundred nations have been born.

"In such a world," Carter says, "the choice is not which superpower will dominate the world. None can and none will. The choice instead is between a world of anarchy and destruction, or a world of cooperation and peace." President Carter further said that "we are building the foundation for truly global cooperation--not only with Western and industrialized countries but with the developing countries as well."

President Carter characterized the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement as the most important task of U.S. foreign policy in 1979. With the exception of inflation, he devoted the greatest attention to the negotiations with the Soviet Union on an agreement limiting strategic weapons. "Nothing is more essential than the conclusion of an agreement controlling nuclear arms," he said. "SALT-II is not based on sentiment," he said, but rather on "self-interest." "I will sign no agreement which does not enhance our national security."

Speaking about SALT, Carter also discussed the need for cooperation with the Soviet Union; cooperation which "serves the cause of peace." This was stated at a politically important time; that is, immediately prior to the visit to Washington of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], which Carter mentioned only briefly, just as he did the importance of establishing relations with Beijing [Peking].

The U.S. Government strives to strictly follow a balanced policy toward both Moscow and Beijing. Thus on the eve of Deng's visit and his talks with Carter the Americans do not want, as official circles point out, to create an impression among the public that they and the Chinese have a common interest aimed against the Soviet Union. For this reason Carter decided, as is reported in Washington, to seek among other things an advancement of relations with the Soviet Union at a time when new foundations are being laid for American-Chinese relations and when an aspiration is manifested in these relations to develop and advance cooperation.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON SOVIET MEDIA 'ATTACKS'

LD261826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What lies behind the attacks by the Soviet information media on the writings of the Yugoslav press on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict? Is it a lack of understanding of Yugoslavia's principled position, or a different attitude toward war and aggression? Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

With the attack on the TANJUG agency, the Soviet information media have exhausted all possibilities of vilifying, to their own public, Yugoslav diplomatic activity and the Yugoslav press for their behavior and writings in connection with the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. Of course, the Soviet public has not even been given the opportunity to justify to itself the accusations against Yugoslavia. This is not surprising, for such has always been the case when it has been necessary to conceal the truth about Yugoslavia and its policy. The current accusations against the Yugoslav press pale in comparison with some of former times, but their root is the same and the capabilities of Soviet propaganda to represent Yugoslav policy in a way that suits it are weaker than ever. Nevertheless, the world is neither so deaf nor so blind that it cannot hear and see what one does, what one is defending and by what one is being guided.

In the case of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict, no one could expect Yugoslavia to take any kind of position other than the one it adopted. The positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were not identical during the time of the Lon Nol regime either, nor did Yugoslavia hesitate about what position to adopt then. It censured aggression against Kampuchea just as, at the time, it censured aggression against Vietnam. The Soviet Union, however, kept its diplomatic mission in Phnom Penh under the Lon Nol regime, to the general censure of the world public. Something similar is happening now. There has been fresh aggression against Kampuchea but the Soviet Union has accepted it as a revolutionary act. Yugoslavia reacted to the contrary, convinced that no one has the right, under whatever pretext, to change the social system of a sovereign country according to its own model. Such an attitude toward Kampuchea cannot be accepted from the standpoint of either international law or the UN Charter. Vietnam's conduct is contrary to both. The same can also be said about the attacks by the Soviet press on Yugoslavia.

In any case, it has been shown that the policy of fait accompli has failed completely, both in the military-political and propaganda spheres. The people of Kampuchea are engaged in a life and death struggle precisely under the leadership of the government of which it has been said that it must be toppled because it does not enjoy any trust. But even if all the accusations against the Pol Pot regime were accurate, this again does not justify Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, for what would happen to world peace if the Vietnamese recipe were accepted and legalized? According to this logic, everyone would have the right to behave in this way, especially the great powers. After all, Vietnam itself also experienced this during the American and, before that, the French aggression in Indochina. And in the same way that it selflessly helped and supported the struggle of the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea against American aggression, Yugoslavia just as correctly takes the position that the invasion of Kampuchea represents crude interference in its internal affairs. The intervention in Kampuchea is also contrary to the vital interests of Vietnam itself as a socialist and nonalined country, and to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole. Every defense of such a policy, just as the attacks on those who do not agree with it, represents a defense of a policy of force and aggression. Only thus can the attacks by the Soviet press on Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav information media be explained; there is no other explanation.

KOMUNIST SCORES OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN CAMBODIA

LD291524 Belgrade TANJUG on English 1316 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 29 (TANJUG)--KOMUNIST, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, writes today that in the case of Kampuchea the principle of respecting the independence and integrity of a sovereign country has been openly and rudely violated. Any pretext for that grave event is unacceptable, the paper writes, as are the pretexts of the need to "maintain human rights" in Kampuchea, or others--giving the political practice of the Pol Pot government as the reason for outside interference.

Emphasizing that in all phases of their struggle, liberation and revolutionary movements, from the historical point of view, have made mistakes in their strategy, tactics and in practice, the organ of the LCY concludes: "The same history shows that in the struggle for changing relationships and seeking new forms to correspond to the aspirations of the revolution, these movements could only succeed in overcoming their mistakes and weakness by their own forces and find ways and means adequate to real historical and other conditions and the needs of their society?

Herein, KOMUNIST assesses, lies the essence of the principle of different roads to socialism, the principle now generally recognized and accepted in international communist and workers movements.

Pointing out that these processes are often highly complex, that they are often long-lasting, sometimes recording standstills and departures, KOMUNIST writes: Only the people themselves can find solutions to their own social and political problems. Any introduction, especially by force, of models and experiences from outside can only impede and even halt the process of revolutionary development.

PRESIDENCY SESSION HELD IN BELGRADE 29 JAN

AU291420 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Today the Presidency of Yugoslavia held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by Fadil Hodza. The highest officials of the federation participated in the work of the session. The Presidency acquainted itself with the information about the forthcoming official and friendly visit of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to Kuwait, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

It adopted a report on the attendance of Yugoslavia's delegation headed by Fadil Hodza, vice president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, at the funeral of Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Council of the Revolution.

It also adopted a report on the participation of a delegation of Yugoslavia and of the LCY headed by Stevan Doronjski, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The Presidency discussed the proposal of the federal secretary for foreign affairs on appointing heads of diplomatic and consular missions abroad. Other questions within the competency of Yugoslavia's Presidency were also discussed at the session.

TITO GREETS INDIA'S REDDY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291550 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 January--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Republic of India, it is with great satisfaction that I send to your excellency, on behalf of the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, most cordial greetings and wishes for comprehensive progress for the friendly Indian people and for your personal happiness.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India will be increasingly more fruitful in the interest of our two countries. Likewise, I am convinced that we will, as members of the nonalined movement which is now playing a great role in the world, continue to make joint efforts toward strengthening peace and international cooperation, peaceful coexistense and understanding among peoples."

MORE ON VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING

Stops in Zambia

LD282348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2014 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, January 28 (TANJUG)--Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda today received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who stopped over in Lusaka on his way to Maputo.

President Kaunda spoke of President Tito's tremendous role in founding the nonalined movement and of Yugoslavia as an example to other member countries of principled positions on major world problems.

Foreign Secretary Vrhovec underlined the importance ascribed by President Tito and Yugoslavia to the promotion of friendship between the two countries, the further all-round development of their relations, and their close international cooperation. He spoke in particular of Yugoslav support for the Zambian struggle to do away with colonialism in southern Africa and preserve national independence.

President Kaunda lauded the level reached in Zambian-Yugoslav relations and Yugoslavia's support for the struggle of African countries against colonialism, racism, and foreign domination. The Zambian president praised the activity of Yugoslav enterprises in Zambia.

Also discussed was the forthcoming session of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, the tasks facing Zambia and other members of the nonalined movement, and the problems standing in the way of nonalined activity.

Preparatory Activities Reported

AU292150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic report]

[Summary] The delegations of over 40 nonalined countries to the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries, which will open in Maputo tomorrow, were engaged in intensive preparatory activities today.

This morning Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, met with Joaquim Chissano and "in the afternoon he met with Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee and with Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Vietnamese delegation." Our special correspondent Branko Rabrenovic reports from Maputo:

The preparatory meeting for the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau has been in progress for 4 days. "The fifth and hopefully the last session of the preparatory meeting is now in progress." Weighing every word and formulation, the participants of the preparatory meeting want to submit to the ministerial meeting tomorrow "an edited and, as is heard, an improved text of the draft of the final document prepared by the host country, Mozambique," to insure full expression of the essence and principles of the nonalined policy.

"In recent days, as well as this morning and at the session currently in progress there have been situations which could be conditionally characterized as haggling. But the broad democratic character of participation in the debate has shown that a great deal can be achieved by consensus." This has been demonstrated by the working groups of the meeting as well as "by the plenary sessions of the preparatory meeting, at which certain formulations have been either removed from the draft document or have been essentially changed. As has been learned in the corridors, it was the formulations and terms referring to the people's democracy in certain countries in southern Africa and to only some of the factors influencing the process of decolonization and the liberation movement in this region and to military aid that underwent changes."

As far as these formulations and terms are concerned, "the ministerial meeting tomorrow should adopt an amended text which states that the peoples of the newly liberated countries--for example, Angola and Mozambique--have won and chosen the system which they themselves wanted, that there are not only certain individual factors which contribute to the struggle in southern Africa and that, as regards all kinds of aid and support, it is necessary to speak about the support of the nonalined countries and of all peace-loving, freedom-loving and democratic countries and forces to the struggle for decolonization."

As has been previously reported, Josip Vrhovec met with Mozambique's Foreign Minister Chissano this morning. "We have not as yet learned anything about Josip Vrhovec's talks with Indian Minister Vajpayee and with Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Vietnamese delegation, because they had not been concluded at the time of our report."

SERBIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN U.S.

LD262020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26 (TANJUG)--Executive Council delegation of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, headed by the council's President Ivan Stambolic, yesterday conducted the first round of talks with U.S. officials. The delegation first had talks with some 20 members of the House of Representatives' Committee for Foreign Relations. In the talks, both sides stressed the importance of Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation and good relations, as well as the contribution the Republic of Serbia and all other Yugoslav republics can give to the promotion of these relations.

These relations were particularly referred to by the congressmen who had visited Yugoslavia and expressed support to Yugoslavia and its policy as a factor of peace and stability in Europe. The speeches by the congressmen demonstrated that there is a greater understanding of Yugoslavia, its internal system and its non-aligned policy in both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Congress in general.

Yesterday afternoon, the Serbian delegation also had talks with the executive director of the International Finance Corporation (attached to the World Bank), Qureshi, the president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Llewellyn, and Secretary of Agriculture Bergland.

Ivan Stambolic and Qureshi talked, among other things, on various programmes for the development of small industry.

During the talks in "OPIC", the Serbian delegation was told that the corporation would continue its flexible attitude regarding various possibilities for participation in Yugoslav economic projects. Here again both sides expressed satisfaction with bilateral cooperation. Views were also exchanged on some new projects in which the corporation can participate.

On the whole, the talks with both Qureshi and Llewellyn showed the wish of Yugoslavia and the readiness of these corporations for the financial-economic cooperation to be raised to a higher level and to comprise broader joint ventures.

In the talks with Secretary of Agriculture Bergland possibilities were considered for further cooperation in agriculture, including agricultural mechanization co-production, the production in Yugoslavia and export to the U.S. market of various food products, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture, etc.

BORBA DECRIES BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA IN INDIAN DAILY

LD282302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2005 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["Bulgarian Calumnies in Indian Daily"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, January 28 (TANJUG)--Bulgaria seems to find the space within its own border too small for its attacks against Yugoslavia involving the persistent denial of the existence of the Macedonian nation. Having used for propaganda the Bulgarian information media and those of the "socialist community" countries, the Bulgarian falsifiers of history recently reached as far as India, writes the Belgrade daily BORBA's New Delhi correspondent.

BORBA writes that the Bulgarian cultural and information centre in New Delhi paid a full two-page advertisement in the NATIONAL HERALD daily to publish untruths on the occasion of the coming celebration of the "13 centuries of the Bulgarian state".

The article for the most part deals with the Bulgarian history. "In writing and re-writing the history, the authors make a strenuous effort at negating the Macedonian nation and Macedonian national history in order to prove that the Bulgarians lived in the territory of present-day Macedonia, north Greece and eastern Serbia," writes the daily.

"The bare message of the article is: 'The Bulgarians, and not the Macedonians, live in Macedonia and Yugoslavia,' writes BORBA."

BORBA concludes the commentary wondering how it is possible that the editorial board of renowned Indian daily [words indistinct] space for such anti-Yugoslav propaganda.

TREMOR REGISTERED; EPICENTER IN KRAGUJEVAC REGION

LD262021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Shortly after 1900 today the Seismological Institute in Belgrade registered a tremor 100 km south of Belgrade. The tremor registered 4.5 degrees on the Mercalli and 3.2 units on the Richter scale and its epicenter was in the region of Kragujevac.

SPECIAL ARTICLE INCORPORATED INTO LC STATUTE OF VOJVODINA

LD290658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--A special article on collective work and management has been incorporated in the Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The point of departure in doing this was the orientation of the 11th LCY Congress, and in particular President Tito's message on collective work and responsibility. In addition, this party document elaborates in several places the principle on the collective work by organs, members and organizations of the League of Communists and stresses the obligations in their behavior in connection with these orientations.

The Statute of the League of Communists of Vojovdina insists on the principle of rotation in leadership, on a shorter mandate for leading functions, and creates the possibility of having this question settled more directly by decisions and offices. The collective nature of the work, the elaboration and application of this principle as regards the behavior of members, executive organs and leading cadres will contribute to the promotion of relations inside the League of Communists in line with the principle of democratic centralism. In this way a broader statutory possibility has been created for a speedier and fuller implementation of Tito's initiative.

The Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which has been coordinated with the Statutes of the LCY and of the League of Communists of Serbia, lays down that the independence of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in determining and adopting attitudes and decisions also carries with it the responsibility not merely for the situation in the League of Communists of Vojvodina and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, but also for all relations in the LCY, in the League of Communists of Serbia and in society as a whole. Of course, this is not new and does not refer to new relations in the League of Communists. On the contrary, this principle is only being given greater emphasis and it elaborates and establishes the responsibility for its implementation.

So far the right of participation of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in resolving complaints by its members, who have lodged complaints about their decisions, has not been settled. The essence of these changes in the Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina now lies in greater responsibility by basic organizations of the League of Communists and organs for the adoption of such a decision and in the greater democratic nature of relations and rights of a member of the League of Communists in proving the correctness of the decision which refers to him.

The Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina clearly defines the position and the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the party relations as a whole and in the environment in which it operates.